

10/607,373

STN-Structure Search
9.2.04

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:20952 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:90334

TITLE: Fluorescent dyes, energy transfer couples and methods

INVENTOR(S): O'Neill, Roger; Fisher, Peter V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guava Technologies, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

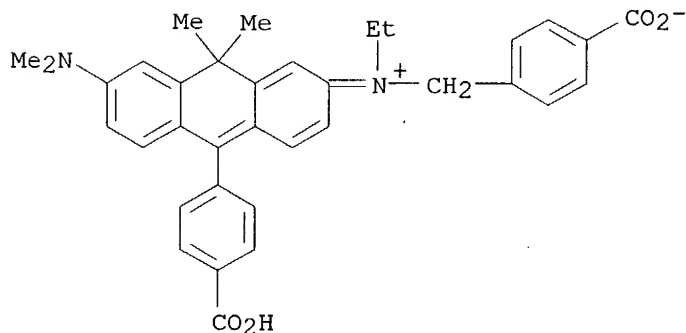
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004003510	A2	20040108	WO 2003-US20765	20030701
WO 2004003510	A3	20040226		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004073014	A1	20040415	US 2003-612297	20030701
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-393338P	P 20020701
			US 2002-422621P	P 20021030
AB	Fluorescent dyes, fluorescence energy transfer dye couples, multi-color dye sets, can be employed in art-recognized assays and certain novel methods, such as in proximity assays.			
IT	642079-31-0P			
	RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (fluorescent dyes, energy transfer couples and biol. applications)			
RN	642079-31-0 CAPLUS			
CN	Benzenemethanaminium, 4-carboxy-N-[10-(4-carboxyphenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-ethyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L4 ANSWER 2 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

10/607,373

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:869678 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:122322
TITLE: Photoaffinity labeling under non-energized conditions of a specific drug-binding site of the ABC multidrug transporter LmrA from *Lactococcus lactis*
AUTHOR(S): Alqwai, Omar; Poelarends, Gerrit; Konings, Wil N.; Georges, Elias
CORPORATE SOURCE: Macdonald Campus, Institute of Parasitology, McGill University, Que., Can.
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2003), 311(3), 696-701
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

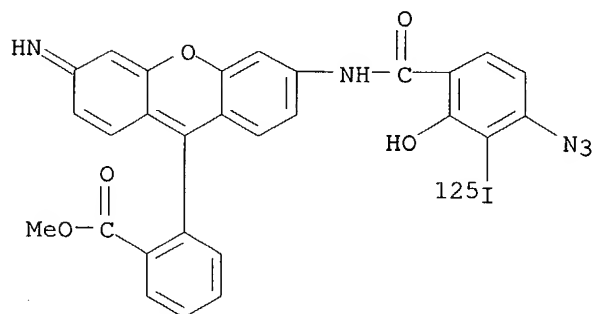
AB The *Lactococcus lactis* multidrug resistance ABC transporter protein LmrA has been shown to confer resistance to structurally and functionally diverse antibiotics and anti-cancer drugs. Using a previously characterized photoreactive drug analog of Rhodamine 123 (iodo-aryl azido-Rhodamine 123 or IAARh123), direct and specific photoaffinity labeling of LmrA in enriched membrane vesicles could be achieved under non-energized conditions. This photoaffinity labeling of LmrA occurs at a physiol. relevant site as it was inhibited by molar excess of ethidium bromide > Rhodamine 6G > vinblastine > doxorubicin > MK571 (a quinoline-based drug) while colchicine had no effect. The MDR-reversing agents PSC 833 and cyclosporin A were similarly effective in inhibiting IAARh123 photolabeling of LmrA and P-glycoprotein. In-gel digestion with *Staphylococcus aureus* V8 protease of IAARh123-photolabeled LmrA revealed several IAARh123 labeled polypeptides, in addition to a 6.8 kDa polypeptide that comprises the last two transmembrane domains of LmrA.

IT 321527-66-6

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(photoaffinity labeling of specific drug-binding site of ABC multidrug transporter LmrA from *Lactococcus lactis*)

RN 321527-66-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[[4-azido-2-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)benzoyl]amino]-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:693506 CAPLUS

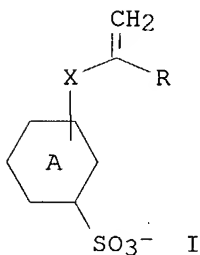
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:221706

TITLE: Color compositions and their color photosensitive compositions and heat-resistant transparent color filters

10/607,373

INVENTOR(S): Nagata, Eriko; Omori, Hironori; Kitazawa, Kazushige;
Ito, Hiromitsu; Tani, Mitsuhito; Hiratsuka, Ichiro;
Sakai, Hiroshi; Akutsu, Mitsuo; Kozaki, Yasunori;
Tomita, Atsuo; Kimishima, Koichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan; Asahi Denka Kogyo K.
K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003246935	A2	20030905	JP 2002-355533	20021206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI			JP 2001-372618	A 20011206



AB The color compns. are based on resins and colorant materials containing polymerizable triarylmethane-based colorant monomers containing anions, represented by I (R = H, Me; X = direct bond, O2C, NHCO, OR2O2C, OR2NHCO; R2 = C1-8 alkylene; ring A = phenylene, naphthylene) or polymers of I. Preferably, the colorant materials contain polymerizable triarylmethane-based colorant monomers containing cations, represented by II (Ar = arylene; R1, R2, R6, R8 = H, C1-8 alkyl; X' = H, NR'2; R3, R4 = H, C1-8 alkyl, phenyl; R5 = H, C1-8 alkyl, CO2R', Cl; R' = H, C1-8 alkyl; R7, R9 = H, C1-8 alkyl, Cl; R6 together with R8 may be show O) or polymers of II. The color photosensitive compns. contain the color compns. and photosensitive materials and give color filters for LCD, color video cameras, etc.

IT **590409-69-1P**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(triarylmethane-containing color compns. and their color photosensitive compns. for heat-resistant transparent color filters)

RN 590409-69-1 CAPLUS

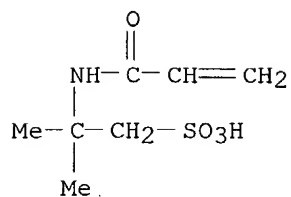
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, compd. with 4-[(4-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)oxy]butyl 2-propenoate (1:1), polymer with 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15214-89-8

CMF C7 H13 N O4 S

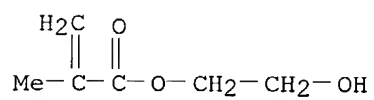
10/607,373



CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

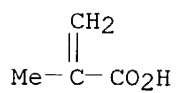
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

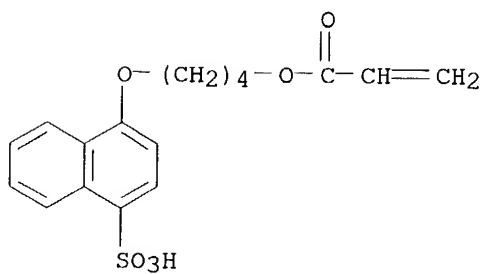
CRN 592530-87-5

CMF C28 H30 N2 O3 . C17 H18 O6 S

CM 5

CRN 592530-86-4

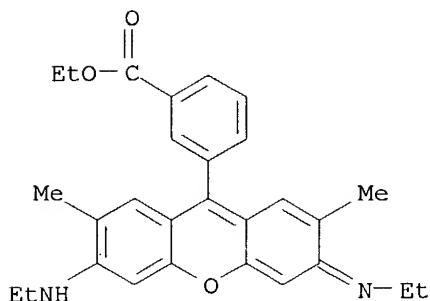
CMF C17 H18 O6 S



CM 6

10/607,373

CRN 590409-68-0
CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

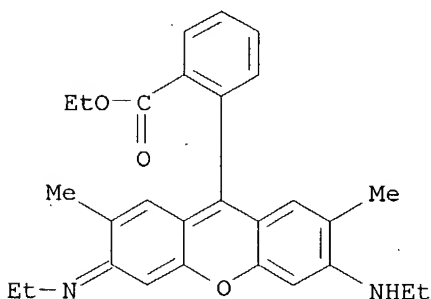


IT 3373-01-1

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(triarylmethane-containing color compns. and their color photosensitive
compns. for heat-resistant transparent color filters)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 4 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656700 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:202020

TITLE: Photo-disinfecting of water

INVENTOR(S): Alexeeva, Vera Ivanovna; Vorozhtsov, Georgy Nikolaevich; Kaliya, Oleg Leonidovich; Kuznetsova, Nina Alexandrovna; Luzhkov, Yury Mikhailovich; Avgustinchik, Galina Fedorovna; Gorina, Elena Nikolaevna; Koverga, Alexandr Vitalievich; Lukyanets, Evgeny Antonovich; Negrimovsky, Vladimir Mikhailovich; Slivka, Lyudmila Konstantinovna; Khramenkov, Stanislav Vladimirovich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Federalnoe Gosudarstvennoe Unitarnoe Predpriyatie 'Gosudarstvenny NauchnyTsentr' Nauchno Issledovatel'sky Institut Organicheskikh Poluproduktov I Kra, Russia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

10/607,373

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068690	A1	20030821	WO 2003-RU28	20030131
WO 2003068690	C1	20031023		

W: JP

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

RU 2002-103550

A 20020214

AB The invention relates to water purification to remove bacterial contamination by excited oxygen and can be used for water disinfection in various fields. The inventive water purification method consists in using a sensitizer and visual range radiation in the presence of oxygen, a cationic sensitizer being used in solution. Cationic dyes are used as sensitizers. Mol. oxygen or atmospheric oxygen is used as a source of active oxygen forms. The inventive method ensures an efficient and complete disinfection of bacterially contaminated waters.

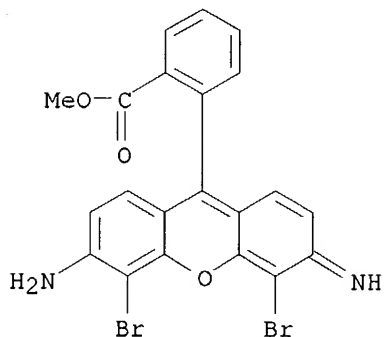
IT 583826-83-9 583826-85-1

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(method for disinfection water purification using sensitizer and visual range radiation in presence of oxygen)

RN 583826-83-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-4,5-dibromo-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, methyl ester, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

RN 583826-85-1 CAPLUS

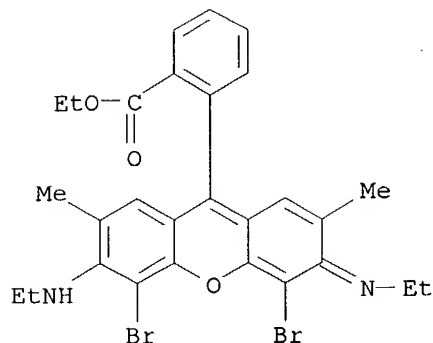
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[4,5-dibromo-6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, monoacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 583826-84-0

CMF C28 H28 Br2 N2 O3

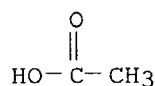
10/607,373



CM 2

CRN 64-19-7

CMF C2 H4 O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:282394 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:304265

TITLE: Preparation of N-pyrrolopyridinyl carboxamides as Chk1 kinase inhibitors for treating various forms of cancer and hyperproliferative disorders

INVENTOR(S): Stavenger, Robert A.; Witherington, Jason; Rawlings, Derek A.; Holt, Dennis A.; Chan, George.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA; Smithkline Beecham Plc

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

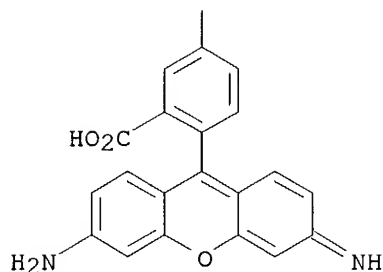
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003028724	A1	20030410	WO 2002-US31842	20021004
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-326974P

P 20011004



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:58374 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:129079

TITLE: Fast-writable and precision-writable high-capacity optical storage media

INVENTOR(S): Lehmann, Urs; Aeschlimann, Peter; Sutter, Peter; Schmidhalter, Beat; Budry, Jean-Luc; Spahni, Heinz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

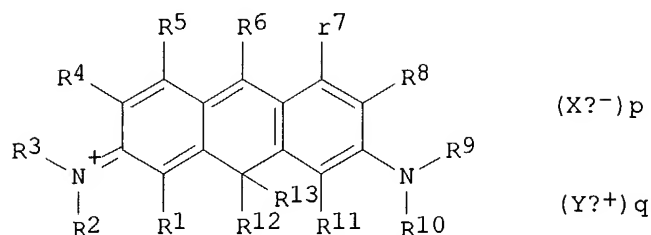
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007296	A1	20030123	WO 2002-EP7434	20020704
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1412942	A1	20040428	EP 2002-764629	20020704
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004142137	A1	20040722	US 2004-483130	20040108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 2001-1297	A 20010713
			CH 2001-1516	A 20010817
			WO 2002-EP7434	W 20020704
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 138:129079		
GI				



I

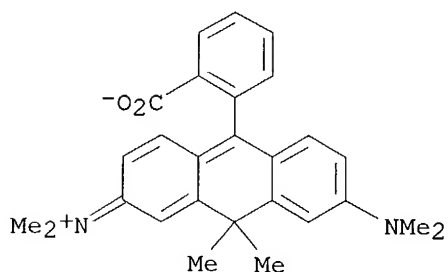
AB The invention relates to an optical recording medium, comprising a substrate and a recording layer, wherein the recording layer comprises a compound of I (R1-13 = H, C1-24 alkyl, C2-24 alkenyl, alkynyl, C3-24 cycloalkyl, alkenyl, C7-24 aralkyl, aryl, C4-12 heteroaryl, etc.; X^{m-} = inorg., organic, organometallic anion; Yⁿ⁺ = proton or a metal, ammonium or phosphonium cation; m, n = 1-5; p, q = 0.2-6). Generally the optical recording medium according to the invention addnl. comprises a reflecting layer. The recording media according to the invention exhibit high sensitivity and good playback characteristics, especially at high recording and playback speeds. The light stability is also excellent.

IT 489437-94-7 489437-95-8

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fast-writable and precision-writable high-capacity optical storage media)

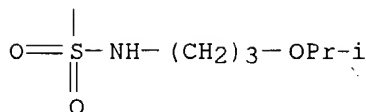
RN 489437-94-7 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-(2-carboxyphenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 489437-95-8 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-[2-carboxy-4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:759563 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:195108

TITLE: Photoluminescence and Recombination Luminescence in Amorphous Molecular Semiconductors Doped with Organic Dyes

AUTHOR(S): Davidenko, N. A.; Studzinskii, S. L.; Derevyanko, N. A.; Ishchenko, A. A.; Skryshevskii, Yu. A.; Al-Kahdymi, A. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Kiev, 01033, Ukraine

SOURCE: Semiconductors (Translation of Fizika i Tekhnika Poluprovodnikov (Sankt-Peterburg)) (2002), 36(10), 1169-1179

CODEN: SMICES; ISSN: 1063-7826

PUBLISHER: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Photocond., photoluminescence (PL), and thermally stimulated luminescence of photoconductive poly-N-epoxypropylcarbazole and poly-N-vinylcarbazole films and non-photoconductive polyvinylbutyral, polyvinyl alc., polystyrene, and polyethylene films doped with cationic, anionic, and neutral dyes were studied. The PL of cationic dyes in photoconductive polymer films is enhanced in comparison to non-photoconductive ones. The PL enhancement correlates with an increase in photocond., with the quenching effect of an external elec. field on the PL intensity, and with an increase in the intensity of the recombination luminescence. It is assumed that this enhancement is related to the presence of pre-dimer traps for holes in the vicinity of dye ions in the films of carbazolyl-containing polymers. A model describing the trap formation upon the photoexcitation of holes into pre-dimer states is suggested.

IT 106627-60-5

RL: OCU (Occurrence, unclassified); PRP (Properties); OCCU (Occurrence) (photoluminescence and recombination luminescence in amorphous mol. semiconductors doped with organic dyes)

RN 106627-60-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, dimer, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106627-59-2

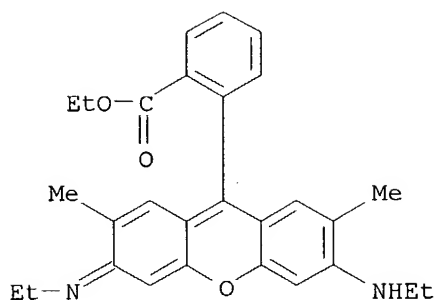
CMF (C28 H30 N2 O3)2

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 3373-01-1

CMF C28 H30 N2 O3



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:758382 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:114914

TITLE: Kinetic and spectral properties of Rhodamine 6G free radicals: a pulse radiolysis study

AUTHOR(S): Navaratnam, S.; Parsons, B. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation Centre, The North East Wales Institute, Wrexham, LL11 2AW, UK

SOURCE: Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, A: Chemistry (2002), 153(1-3), 153-162
CODEN: JPPCEJ; ISSN: 1010-6030

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

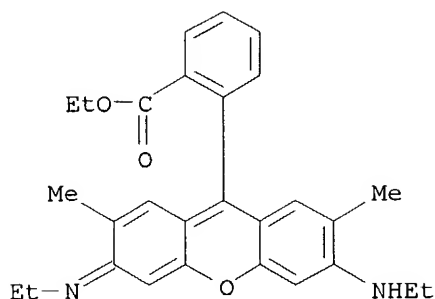
AB Using the pulse radiolysis technique $\text{Br}_2^{\bullet-}$ has been shown to react with the laser dye, Rhodamine 6G (RhH^+) to produce cation radicals. At pH 4, the species designated $\text{RhH}^{\bullet+}$ is produced which was shown to deprotonate with a pK_a of 5.7 yielding $\text{Rh}^{\bullet+}$. Both forms of the radical have characteristic transient difference absorption spectra with distinct maxima at 470 nm. The cation radicals are relatively long-lived and can be observed for up to 1 s after the pulse. At the end of the reaction(s) of $\text{Rh}^{\bullet+}$, significant increases in absorption relative to the ground state area were observed in the dye laser output region, 555-620 nm. Oxygen had no effect on the decay of these radicals; however, it was demonstrated that $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ could regenerate the dye ground state in a redox process. At high concns. of rhodamine 6G, it appears that only monomeric cation radicals are formed on reaction with $\text{Br}_2^{\bullet-}$, suggesting that any dimer cation radicals formed initially are short-lived ($k[\text{dissociation}] > 5 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$). The relevance of cation radical formation to the efficiency and photostability of rhodamine dye laser systems in both liquid and solid state is discussed. It is proposed that the formation of such radicals, particularly in the solid state, may account for the loss of efficiency and photostability and so provide an alternative mechanism to one involving the dye triplet state.

IT 69102-08-5

RL: CPS (Chemical process); FMU (Formation, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(kinetic and spectral properties of Rhodamine 6G free radicals produced in radiolysis of aqueous dye solns. containing Br^- and N_2O or $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{O}_2$)

RN 69102-08-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:923699 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:55370

TITLE: Ink receptive substrate and printing process

INVENTOR(S): Kenworthy, Mark; MacFaul, Philip; Annable, Tom; Yeates, Stephen George

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avecia Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001096124	A1	20011220	WO 2001-GB2351	20010525
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-14397 A 20000613

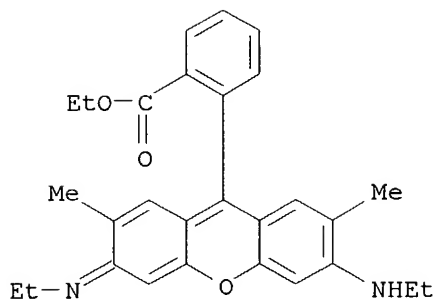
AB The invention relates to an ink jet printing process and substrates, comprising applying to a substrate an ink containing a colorant by means of an ink jet printer such that the colorant, when situated on the substrate, is in contact with a water-dissipatable polyester which has been applied to the substrate other than as a component of the ink with the result that the light-fastness of the resultant print is surprisingly improved. An ink receptive substrate comprising a sheet material coated or impregnated with water-dissipatable polyester is also described.

IT 3373-01-1

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink receptive substrate and printing process)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:686894 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:20954

TITLE: New fluorescent markers for the red region

AUTHOR(S): Arden-Jacob, J.; Frantzeskos, J.; Kemnitzer, N. U.; Zilles, A.; Drexhage, K. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Siegen, Siegen, 57068, Germany

SOURCE: Spectrochimica Acta, Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy (2001), 57A(11), 2271-2283
CODEN: SAMCAS; ISSN: 1386-1425

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:20954

AB Two new classes of fluorescent dyes have been developed as labels for the red region of the spectrum: amide-bridged benzopyrylium dyes and carbopyronine dyes. The fluorescence quantum yield ranges from 20 to 90%, the decay time from 1 to 4 ns. The pH- and solvent-dependence of absorption and fluorescence are described in detail. Covalent attachment is possible via activated carboxyl groups.

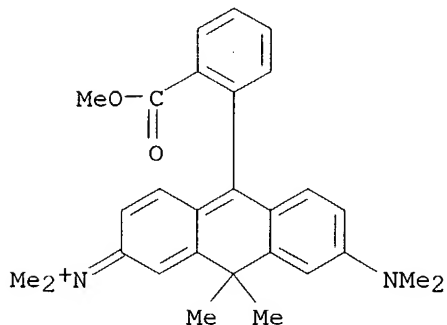
IT 378786-86-8

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye; fluorescent markers for red region)

RN 378786-86-8 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[7-(dimethylamino)-10-[2-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:618104 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:182188
 TITLE: Water-based ink
 INVENTOR(S): Wakabayashi, Shigemi; Tsutsumi, Takehiro; Kaida, Kenji; Sakakibara, Makoto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

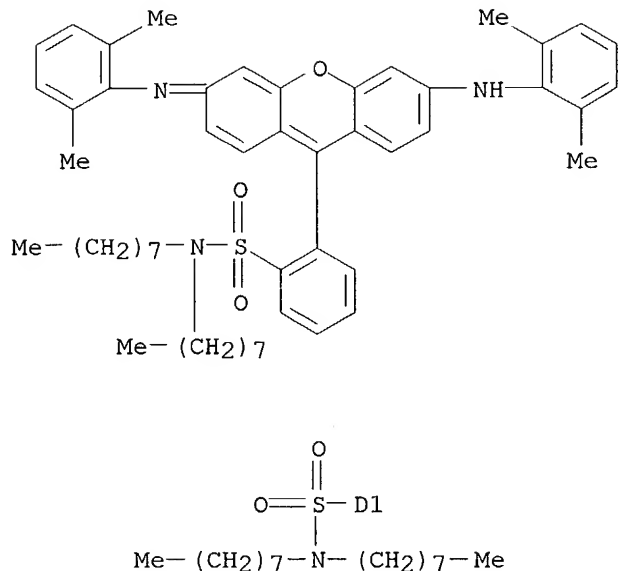
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060933	A2	20010823	WO 2001-JP1248	20010221
WO 2001060933	A3	20020207		
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
JP 2002080742	A2	20020319	JP 2001-43538	20010220
EP 1192227	A2	20020403	EP 2001-908111	20010221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 2003019392	A1	20030130	US 2001-959284	20011019
US 6730780	B2	20040504		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-42477	A 20000221
			JP 2000-201253	A 20000703
			WO 2001-JP1248	W 20010221

AB An oil-soluble dye prepared by subjecting a water-soluble dye having ≥ 1 group selected from the group consisting of sulfonate group and carboxyl group in its mol. to amidation; a water-based ink comprising the oil-soluble dye; and a process for preparing an oil-soluble dye, comprising halogenating a water-soluble dye having at least one group selected from the group consisting of sulfonate group and carboxyl group in its mol., and thereafter subjecting the halogenated water-soluble dye to amidation. The Oil-soluble dye of the present invention can be suitably and favorably used for inks for inkjet recording, inks for ball-points pens, inks for markers, toners, paints such as lacquers, inks for felt pens, and the like.

IT **355120-54-6P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dye; oil-soluble dye-containing waterborne inks for ink-jet recording, ball-points pens, markers, toners, and paints)

RN 355120-54-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonamide, 3(or 4)-[[6-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-9-[2-[(diethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]-3H-xanthen-3-ylidene]amino]-2,4(or 3,5)-dimethyl-N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 12 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:808205 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:110215
 TITLE: Rhodamine 123 binds to multiple sites in the multidrug resistance protein (MRP1)
 AUTHOR(S): Daoud, Roni; Kast, Christina; Gros, Philippe; Georges, Elias
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald Campus, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Can.
 SOURCE: Biochemistry (2000), 39(50), 15344-15352
 CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The mechanisms of MRP1-drug binding and transport are not clear. In this study, we have characterized the interaction between MRP1 and rhodamine 123 (Rh123) using the photoreactive-iodinated analog, [125I]iodoaryl azido-rhodamine 123 (or IAARh123). Photoaffinity labeling of plasma membranes from HeLa cells transfected with MRP1 cDNA (HeLa-MRP1) with IAARh123 shows the photolabeling of a 190 kDa polypeptide not labeled in HeLa cells transfected with the vector alone. Immunopptn. of a 190 kDa photolabeled protein with MRP1-specific monoclonal antibodies (QCRL-1, MRPr1, and MRPM6) confirmed the identity of this protein as MRP1. Anal. of MRP1-IAARh123 interactions showed that photolabeling of membranes from HeLa-MRP1 with increasing concns. of IAARh123 was saturable, and was inhibited with excess of IAARh123. Furthermore, the photoaffinity labeling of MRP1 with IAARh123 was greatly reduced in the presence of excess Leukotriene C4 or MK571, but to a lesser extent with excess doxorubicin, colchicine or chloroquine. Cell growth assays showed 5-fold and 14-fold increase in the IC₅₀ of HeLa-MRP1 to Rh123 and the Etoposide VP16 relative to HeLa cells, resp. Anal. of Rh123 fluorescence in HeLa and HeLa-MRP1 cells with or without ATP suggests that cross-resistance to Rh123 is in part due to reduced drug accumulation in the cytosol of HeLa-MRP1 cells. Mild digestion of purified IAARh123-photolabeled MRP1 with trypsin showed two large polypeptides (.apprx.111 and .apprx.85 kDa) resulting from cleavage in the linker domain (L1) connecting the multiple-spanning domains MSD0 and MSD1 to MSD2. Exhaustive proteolysis

of purified IAARh123-labeled 85 and 111 kDa polypeptides revealed one (6 kDa) and two (.apprx.6 plus 4 kDa) photolabeled peptides, resp. Resolution of total tryptic digest of IAARh123-labeled MRP1 by HPLC showed three radiolabeled peaks consistent with the three Staphylococcus aureus V8 cleaved peptides from the Cleveland maps. Together, the results of this study show direct binding of IAARh123 to three sites that localize to the N- and C-domains of MRP1. Moreover, IAARh123 provides a sensitive and specific probe to study MRP1-drug interactions.

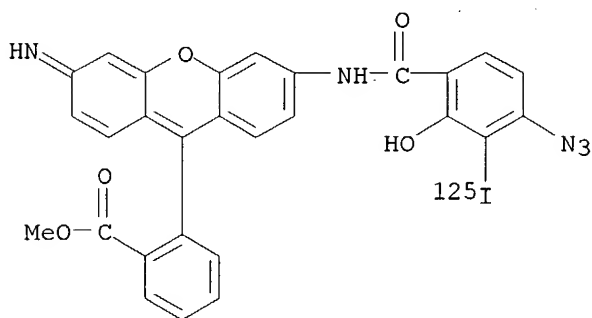
IT 321527-66-6

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(rhodamine 123 binds to multiple sites in multidrug resistance protein (MRP1))

RN 321527-66-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[[4-azido-2-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)benzoyl]amino]-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772712 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:336549

TITLE: Xanthene dyes and their application as luminescence quenching compounds

INVENTOR(S): Haugland, Richard P.; Singer, Victoria L.; Yue, Stephen T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

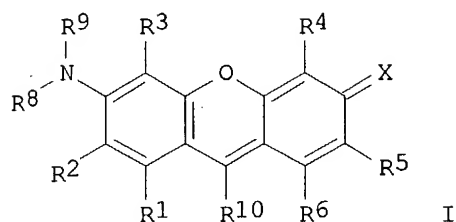
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000064988	A1	20001102	WO 2000-US10740	20000421
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, PT, SE				
CA 2335359	AA	20001102	CA 2000-2335359	20000421
EP 1090073	A1	20010411	EP 2000-926217	20000421
EP 1090073	B1	20030305		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6399392	B1	20020604	US 2000-556464	20000421

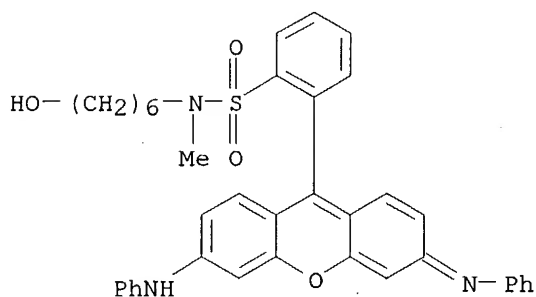
10/607,373

AU 751168	B2	20020808	AU 2000-44781	20000421
AT 233795	E	20030315	AT 2000-926217	20000421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-130808P	P 19990423
			WO 2000-US10740	W 20000421
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 133:336549			
GI				

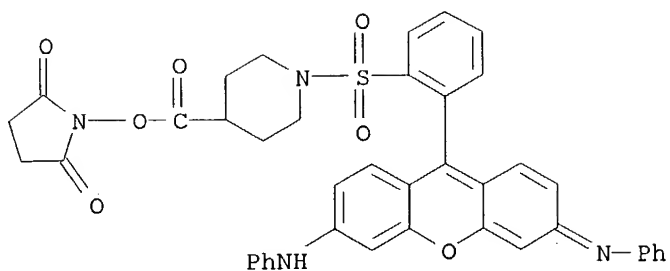


AB The quenching compds. are N-substituted xanthenes that are substituted by ≥ 1 (hetero)aromatic quenching moieties. Chemical reactive quenching compds. of this structure possess utility for labeling a wide variety of substances, including biomols. The labeled substances are useful for a variety of energy-transfer assays and applications. Specifically the quenching compds. have the structure I [R²-R⁵ = H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, C1-18 alkyl, C1-18 alkoxy, CO₂R, SO₃M; M = H, cation; R = H, cation, C1-6 alkyl; R¹, R⁶ = H or R¹R² and/or R⁵R⁶ complete a 6-membered aromatic ring; R⁸, R⁹ = H, organic group, or form a 5- or 6-membered ring with each other or with R² and/or R³, resp.; R¹⁰ = H, organic group; X = O, +NR¹¹R¹²; R¹¹, R¹² are defined analogously to R⁸, R⁹], in which ≥ 1 of R⁸-R¹² contains a group with fluorescence quenching ability and ≥ 1 of R⁸-R¹² contains a conjugated biol. substance or a group reactive in conjugation with biomols.

IT **304014-28-6P**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of xanthene dyes as luminescence quenching labels)
RN 304014-28-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-(6-hydroxyhexyl)-N-methyl-2-[6-(phenylamino)-3-(phenylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **304014-26-4P**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of xanthene dyes as luminescence quenching labels)
RN 304014-26-4 CAPLUS



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772710 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:336553

TITLE: Carbopyronine fluorescent dyes, their production and their use as markers for biological compounds

INVENTOR(S): Drexhage, Karl-Heinz; Arden-Jacob, Jutta; Frantzeskos, Jorg; Zilles, Alexander

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

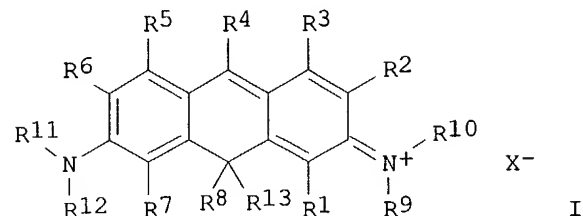
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000064986	A1	20001102	WO 2000-EP3568	20000419
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19919119	A1	20001102	DE 1999-19919119	19990427
EP 1173519	A1	20020123	EP 2000-922654	20000419
EP 1173519	B1	20030820		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002543233	T2	20021217	JP 2000-614327	20000419
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19919119	A 19990427
			WO 2000-EP3568	W 20000419
OTHER SOURCE(S):		CASREACT 133:336553; MARPAT 133:336553		
GI				



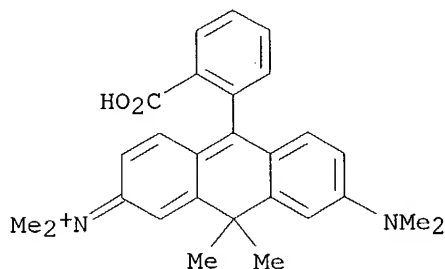
AB The invention relates to carbopyronine fluorescent dyes (I; R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7 = H, halogen, hydroxy, amino, sulfo, carboxy, aldehyde,

10/607,373

(dye; carbopyronine fluorescent dye markers for biol. compds.)

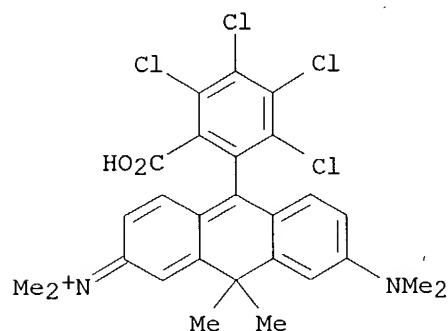
RN 303952-71-8 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-(2-carboxyphenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 303952-72-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-(2-carboxy-3,4,5,6-tetrachlorophenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:232644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:286127

TITLE: Rhodamine derivative and color conversion film for organic electroluminescent device

INVENTOR(S): Ikeda, Shuji; Kawamura, Hisayuki; Mizogami, Shigeaki; Hironaka, Yoshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 62 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

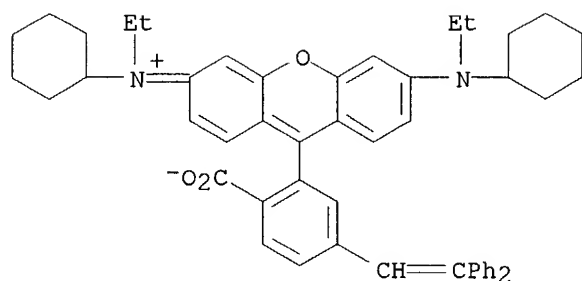
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000103975	A2	20000411	JP 1998-273972	19980928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-273972	19980928
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	132:286127		



L4 ANSWER 16 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:180912 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:238366

TITLE: Preparation of oxyalkylene-substituted aminophenol intermediate for poly(oxyalkylenated) colorants

INVENTOR(S): Harris, Philip G.; Batlaw, Rajnish

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Milliken & Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6040482	A	20000321	US 1999-263902	19990305
WO 2000051967	A1	20000908	WO 2000-US2677	20000202
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1159254	A1	20011205	EP 2000-908446	20000202
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-263902	A 19990305
			WO 2000-US2677	W 20000202

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:238366

AB Title intermediate compound, which may be reacted with suitable compds. to ultimately form any number of different colorants, including xanthenes, oxazines, coumarins, and the like, is produced in a single step by reacting an oxyalkylene oxide having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms (branched or unbranched), glycidol, or a glycidyl directly with aminophenol without the use of a catalyst and at a relatively low temperature. Thus, a propoxylated m-aminophenol was prepared by reaction of propylene oxide 373 with m-aminophenol 350 parts at a temperature of .apprx.150°F and a pressure of .apprx.20-60 psi for 2 h, which was reacted with phthalic anhydride and 1-methylimidazole to give a N,N-dipropoxylated xanthene.

IT 261731-32-2P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

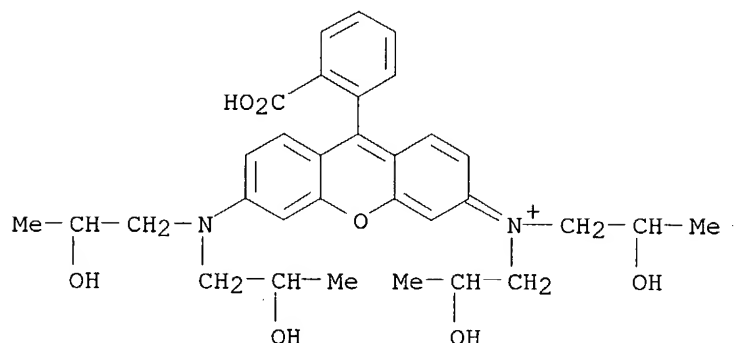
(preparation of propoxylated xanthene colorants)

RN 261731-32-2 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N-[6-[bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amino]-9-(2-carboxyphenyl)-3H-

10/607,373

xanthen-3-ylidene]-2-hydroxy-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

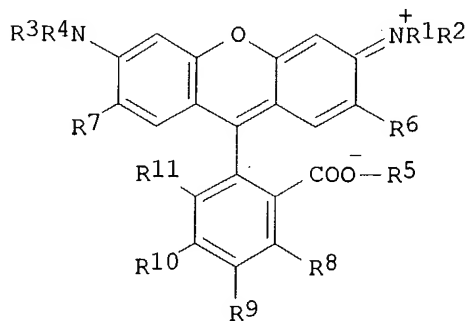


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REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:583017 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:235757
TITLE: Thermal recording media containing xanthene derivative
INVENTOR(S): Isobe, Tsutomu; Maruyama, Shuji; Tanaka, Koji; Takahashi, Shigeki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11245518	A2	19990914	JP 1998-48447	19980227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-48447	19980227
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	131:235757		
GI				

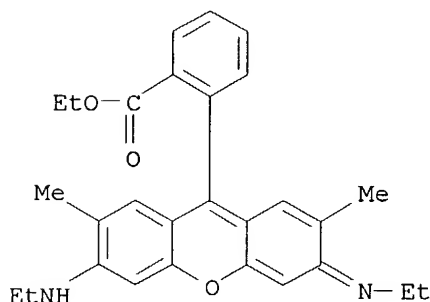


AB The media comprise a thermal meltable ink layer, containing a xanthene compound I (R1-5 = H, halogen, NH2, SO3H, OH, alkoxy, NO2, CO2H, C1-1000 hydrocarbon; R6-11 = H, halogen, NH2, SO3H, OH, alkoxy, CO2H, alkaline metal, C1-500 hydrocarbon) and a higher fatty acid polyalc. ester-isocyanate adduct, on a substrate. The media give clear images with excellent friction resistance, fastness, and resolution

IT **243858-82-4**
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (thermal recording media containing xanthene compound and fatty acid alc. ester-isocyanate adduct)

RN 243858-82-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, conjugate monoacid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 18 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:378644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:75079

TITLE: Oil-based ink compositions containing basic dye salts with polyoxyethylene phosphate ester for ball-point pens

INVENTOR(S): Iwata, Masahiro; Tani, Hideaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pentel Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

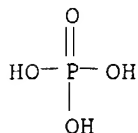
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11158421	A2	19990615	JP 1997-344424	19971128

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-344424 19971128

AB The comps. contain salts of basic dyes with [RO(CH2CH2O)n]xP(O)(OH)3-x (R = C6-30 alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl; n = 1-20; x = 1, 2). Thus, an ink composition containing a salt of Victoria Blue Base (basic dye) with Plysurf A

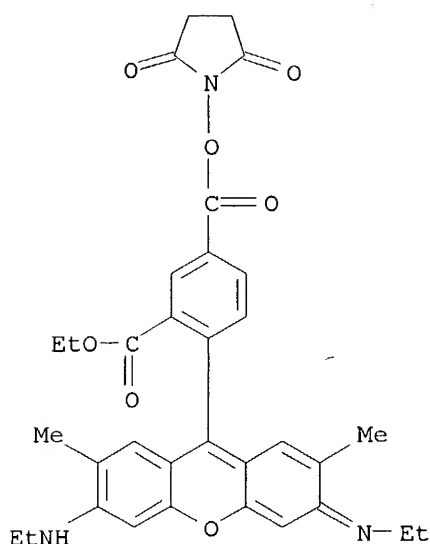
208B (polyoxyethylene lauryl ether phosphate) 70, a polyketone 20, poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 0.6, and Varifast Blue 1605 10 parts was stirred at 80° for 5 h to give a blue ink, which was filled in a ball-point

CRN 7664-38-2
CMF H3 O4 P



L4 ANSWER 19 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:721676 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:343723
 TITLE: Preparation of DNA-binding pyrrole and imidazole
 polyamide derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Dervan, Peter B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9849142	A1	19981105	WO 1998-US6997	19980408
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, US, US, US, US, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6090947	A	20000718	US 1996-607078	19960226
US 6143901	A	20001107	US 1997-837524	19970421
US 6635417	B1	20031021	US 1997-853522	19970508
WO 9850582	A1	19981112	WO 1997-US12722	19970721
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9871040	A1	19981124	AU 1998-71040	19980408
AU 747300	B2	20020516		
EP 986539	A1	20000322	EP 1998-918047	19980408
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002515063	T2	20020521	JP 1998-547010	19980408
US 6506906	B1	20030114	US 1999-414611	19991008
US 6555692	B1	20030429	US 2001-921514	20010801
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-607078	A2 19960226
			US 1997-43444P	P 19970408



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:298888 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:51463

TITLE: [125I/127I/131I]Iodorhodamine: Synthesis, Cellular Localization, and Biodistribution in Athymic Mice Bearing Human Tumor Xenografts and Comparison with [99mTc]Hexakis(2-methoxyisobutylisonitrile)

AUTHOR(S): Harpanhalli, Ravi S.; Roy, Aloka M.; Adelstein, S. James; Kassis, Amin I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Radiology (Nuclear Medicine), Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(12), 2111-2117

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The synthesis of halogenated rhodamine (Rh) derivs. was carried out by controlling the stoichiometry of the halogenating agents, bromine and iodine monochloride. In the no-carrier-added synthesis of radioiodinated rhodamine 123, direct labeling of rhodamine 123 (Rh 123) with Na125I/Na131I required the presence of the oxidant peracetic acid. 125I/131I-Rh 123 was synthesized in modest yields (40-45%). HPLC purification separated Rh 123 from its mono- and diiodo derivs. Monohalogenation of Rh 123 did not alter the compound's ability to permeate viable cells and localize in mitochondria. 125I/131I-Rh 123 was stable in serum in vitro but rapidly metabolized after i.v. injection into mice. Consequently, scintigraphy and biodistribution data reveal poor targeting of s.c. growing human tumor xenografts. The results are compared to those obtained following the administration of [99mTc]hexakis(2-methoxyisobutylisonitrile) which also did not image human tumor xenografts in nude mice.

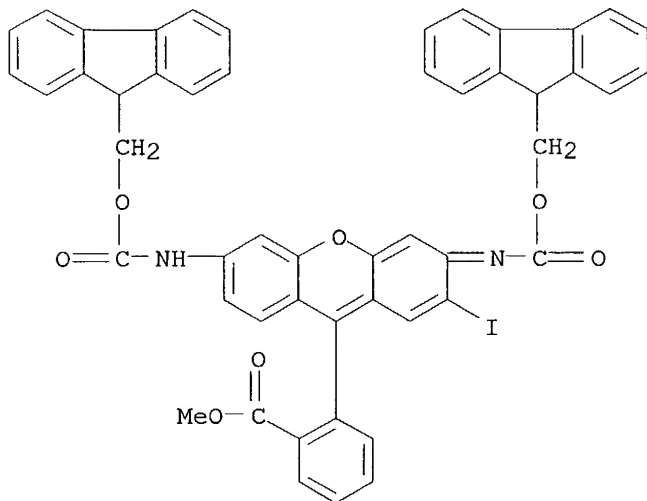
IT 208511-55-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and biodistribution of radioiodinated rhodamine 123 in tumor imaging)

RN 208511-55-1 CAPLUS

10/607,373

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]imino]-2-iodo-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:57125 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:102822

TITLE: Unusual induction of optical anisotropy in polymer media by low-intensity polarized x-rays

AUTHOR(S): Prishchepov, A. S.; Nizamov, N.; Karpei, A. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Acad. Sci. Belarus, Inst. Mol. Atomic Phys., Belarus, 220072, Belarus

SOURCE: Journal of Applied Spectroscopy (Translation of Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii) (1998), Volume Date 1997, 64(5), 650-653

CODEN: JASYAP; ISSN: 0021-9037

PUBLISHER: Consultants Bureau

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The induction of linear dichroism in poly(Me methacrylate) films activated with Rhodamine 6G and its base in the spectral range of absorption of these dyes under the action of plane-polarized x-rays with wavelength 0.70 Å and intensity $7.5 \cdot 10^4$ quanta per s has been revealed. The phenomenon is discussed from the standpoint of the radiochem. analog of the photochem. polarization-induced selection of organic mols. with allowance for the structural characteristics of the polymer film components.

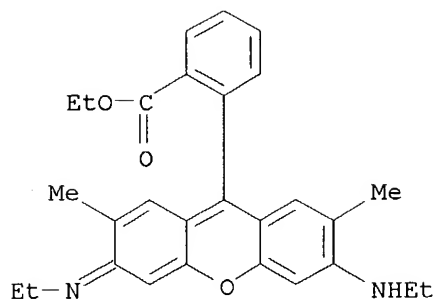
IT 3373-01-1, Rhodamine 6G base

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(unusual induction of optical anisotropy in poly(Me methacrylate) containing rhodamine dyes by low-intensity polarized x-rays)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:195178 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:200766

TITLE: Water-thinned ink compositions and process and apparatus for ink-jet printing

INVENTOR(S): Takizawa, Yoshihisa; Teraoka, Hisashi; Sanada, Mikio; Shimomura, Masako; Noguchi, Hiromichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

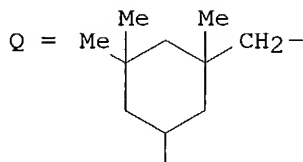
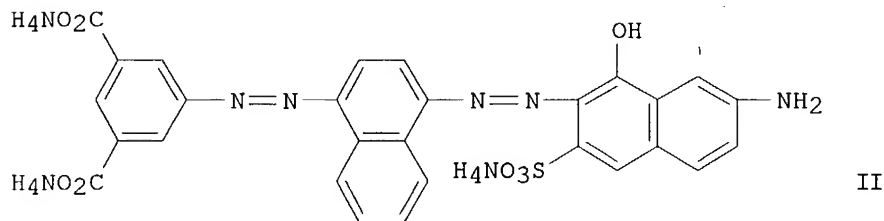
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09012949	A2	19970114	JP 1995-186662	19950630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-186662	19950630
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	126:200766		

GI



AB The aqueous ink compns., having good storage stability and printing

performance, and giving water-resistant printings, contain (1) OH- and NH₂-containing compds. which are liquid at normal temperature, (2)

R1R2NCONH(CH₂)₂OH

(I) or R₃R₄NCONHRNHNHCONR₅R₆ [R₁-R₆ = H, (CH₂)₂OH, (CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂OH, (CH₂)₃OH; both R₁ and R₂, R₃ and R₄, or R₅ and R₆ are not H at the same time; R = (CH₂)₆, isophorone residue (Q)], and (3) anionic dyes. The apparatus comprises ink containers for storing the compns. optionally placed in cartridges, and printing units having heads for thermally jetting ink drops. Thus, an aqueous ink containing a dye (II), ethanolamine, and I [R₁ = (CH₂)₂OH, R₂ = H] was prepared and stored at 60° for 3 mo to show no precipitate and retain light absorbance and pH. The ink was filled in a bubble jet printer and used for printing showing smooth printing performance without clogging nozzles.

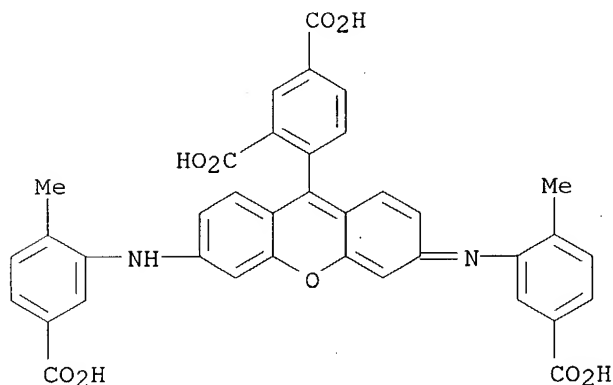
IT 187523-51-9

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(storage-stable aqueous inks and apparatus for ink-jet printing)

RN 187523-51-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[6-[(5-carboxy-2-methylphenyl)amino]-3-[(5-carboxy-2-methylphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, tetraammonium salt (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



● 4 NH₃

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:998229 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:148934

TITLE: Water-base ink compositions and recording method therewith

INVENTOR(S): Kanaya, Miharu; Owatari, Akio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

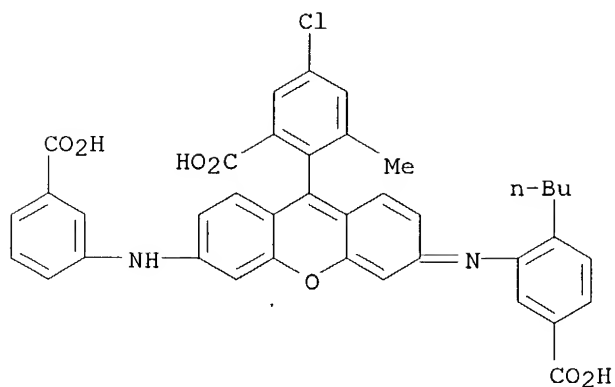
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

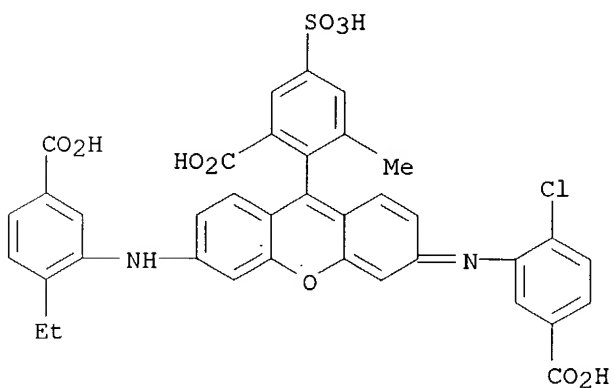
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9529208	A1	19951102	WO 1995-JP815	19950425

10/607,373



●2 NH₃

RN 173307-94-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[3-[(5-carboxy-2-chlorophenyl)imino]-6-[(5-carboxy-2-ethylphenyl)amino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-3-methyl-5-sulfo-, trilithium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 Li

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:838942 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:343761
TITLE: Water-thinned inks containing diaminoxanthene derivative dyes and recording method using them
INVENTOR(S): Nagai, Kyofumi; Konishi, Akiko; Kaneko, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07179796	A2	19950718	JP 1993-323983	19931222
JP 3247784	B2	20020121		
US 5514208	A	19960507	US 1994-360283	19941221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-323983	A 19931222
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	123:343761		
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The inks, useful for ink-jet printers, water-thinned pens, etc., contain H₂O-dispersible or H₂O-soluble colorants, H₂O, wetting agents, and ≥ 1 diaminoxanthene derivative dye I [R₁-4 = H, C₁-4 alkyl, halo; X₁, X₂ = (CH₂)_aCO₂M, Q; M = alkali metal, quaternary ammonium, quaternary phosphonium, C₁-4 alkanolamine; a = 0-6; b = 1, 2; l, m = 0, 1; l = m \neq 0; Y = SO₃⁻, CO₂⁻]. Title method comprises formation of images by thermal or mech. energy on acceptors with Stoeckigt sizing degree ≥ 3 's. Thus, a diaminoxanthene derivative dye II 1.5, glycerol 5, N-hydroxyethylpyrrolidone 5, Me(CH₂)₁₂O(CH₂CH₂O)₃CH₂CO₂H 0.8, Na dehydroacetate 0.2%, and balanced H₂O were dissolved at 60°, cooled at ambient temperature, and then LiOH was added to control pH 8.5, followed by filtering to obtain a storage-stable ink giving clear images with good water resistance.

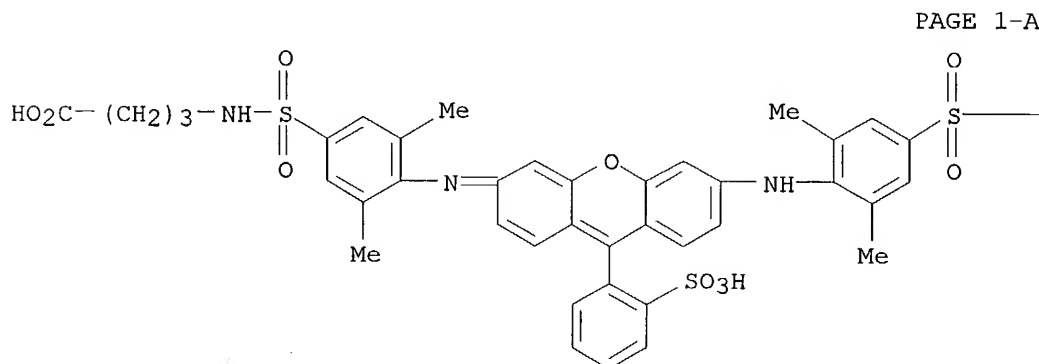
IT 170927-33-0 170927-34-1 170927-37-4
171023-40-8

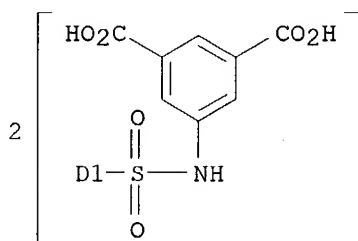
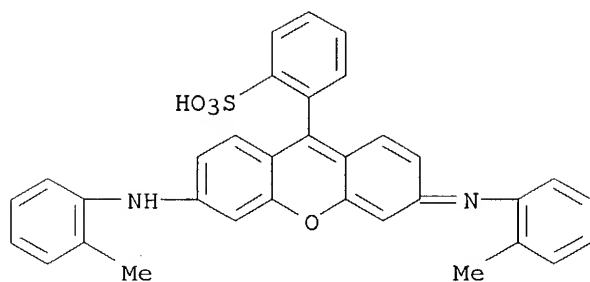
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye; water-thinned inks containing diaminoxanthene derivative dyes with good storage stability and recording method using them)

RN 170927-33-0 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 4-[[[4-[[[6-[[[4-[[[3-carboxypropyl)amino]sulfonyl]-2,6-dimethylphenyl]amino]-9-(2-sulphophenyl)-3H-xanthen-3-ylidene]amino]-3,5-dimethylphenyl]sulfonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L4 ANSWER 25 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:411724 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:11724
 TITLE: Concentrated rhodamine dye solutions with good storability and manufacture thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Sekima, Hidenori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taoka Chemical Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06041446	A2	19940215	JP 1992-89866	19920313
JP 3123676	B2	20010115		
CN 1076463	A	19930922	CN 1993-102575	19930308
CN 1047396	B	19991215		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-89866 A 19920313

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:11724

AB The title solns. comprise essentially inorg. salt-free rhodamine dyes, organic acids, and water. Inorg. salt-free rhodamine B base wet cake obtained from phthalic anhydride and m-Et2NC6H4OH was mixed with AcOH and water and filtered through a vacuum filter spread with Radiolite to obtain a 40%-solids rhodamine B acetate solution

IT 155669-01-5P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

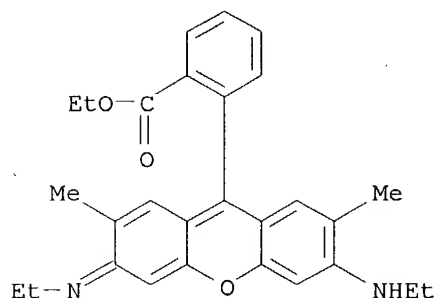
(manufacture of highly concentrated solns. of)

RN 155669-01-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, compd. with formaldehyde (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/607,373

CRN 3373-01-1
CMF C28 H30 N2 O3



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:61523 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:61523
TITLE: Photolabile fluorescein and rhodamine derivatives,
their synthesis and use as fluorophores
INVENTOR(S): Corrie, John Edgar Thomas; Trentham, David Rostron
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medical Research Council, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9208720	A1	19920529	WO 1991-GB1941	19911106
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9187578	A1	19920611	AU 1991-87578	19911106
JP 06504987	T2	19940609	JP 1991-517755	19911106
US 5434272	A	19950718	US 1993-50390	19930506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1990-24176	19901107
			WO 1991-GB1941	19911106
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 118:61523			
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The compds. are represented as I or II, where Z is Z1 or NHCOCqH2q+1, R,

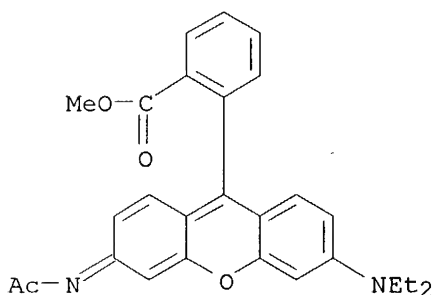
R1, and Y are (un)substituted organic groups, R2 is H or alkyl, m and n are 1-6, q is 1-20, and ring A may be further substituted. The I and II are photoactivatable fluorophores and are used in investigating protein orientation, structure, or movement. Thus, fluorescein monoallyl ether allyl ester was saponified, the product was etherified with 2-nitrobenzyl bromide (with ring closure to the lactone form), the allyl ether group was ozonized, and the resulting aldehyde was condensed with $ZlNH_2.HCl$ ($m = n = 1$) to give I ($Z = Zl$, $m = n = 1$, no further substitution on A).

IT 145387-33-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 145387-33-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[3-(acetylimino)-6-(diethylamino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 27 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:174739 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:174739

TITLE: Radiative and nonradiative transitions of rhodamines in deuterated solvents

AUTHOR(S): Lopez Arbeloa, F.; Lopez Arbeloa, T.; Gil Lage, E.; Lopez Arbeloa, I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Quim.-Fis., Univ. Pais Vasco, Bilbao, E-48080, Spain

SOURCE: Applied Fluorescence Technology (1990), 2(5), 8-12
CODEN: AFTEEC; ISSN: 1018-6247

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

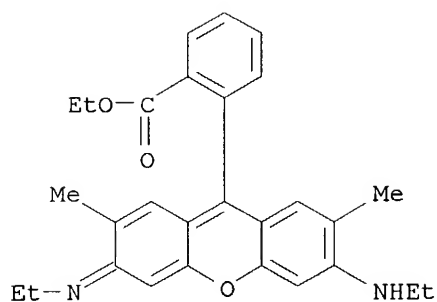
AB Photophys. parameters of rhodamines are determined in deuterated solvents in order to obtain more information about the mechanism of internal conversion of these dyes. Mono-(rhodamine 19 with two mol. forms, $R19^\pm$ and $R19H^+$, and rhodamine 6G, and diethylaminated rhodamines (rhodamine B with two mol. forms, RB^\pm and RBH^+ , and rhodamine 3B, with different orthocarboxyphenyl group are studied. Heavy water and hydroxyl-deuterated ethanol are used as solvents.

IT 3373-01-1

RL: PRP (Properties)
(solvent effect of, on photophys. properties. of rhodamines)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 28 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:138909 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:138909

TITLE: Preparation of thiorhodamines as antitumor agents and fluorescent dyes

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chin Hsin; Fox, John Leonard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

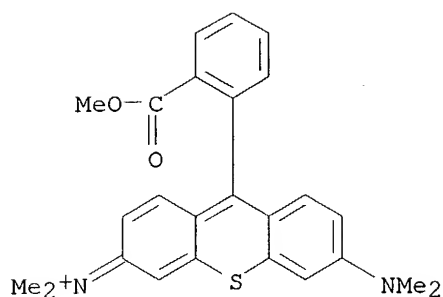
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 330444	A2	19890830	EP 1989-301705	19890222
EP 330444	A3	19900905		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE				
AU 8930082	A1	19890824	AU 1989-30082	19890217
DK 8900793	A	19890823	DK 1989-793	19890221
JP 01254771	A2	19891011	JP 1989-39470	19890221
FI 8900846	A	19890823	FI 1989-846	19890222
NO 8900761	A	19890823	NO 1989-761	19890222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1988-158412	19880222
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 112:138909			
GI				



● Cl^-

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:483675 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:83675

TITLE: Thermochromic caloric exposure indicator from encapsulated nucleophilic compound and color change compound

INVENTOR(S): Yabuki, Yoshiharu; Sato, Kozo; Tsukase, Masaaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63035684	A2	19880216	JP 1986-179281	19860730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-179281	19860730
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 109:83675			

AB A thermochromic caloric exposure indicator suited for use in monitoring deterioration of heat-sensitive products, e.g., food, drugs, photog. films, is claimed which comprises a nucleophilic compound, and a compound capable of changing color through a reaction with the nucleophilic compound, where in ≥ 1 of the compds. is microencapsulated, thereby the 2 compds. are mutually isolated.

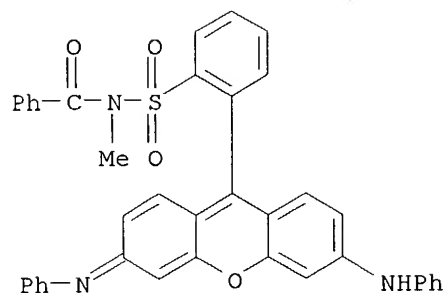
IT 115811-53-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(color change compound, caloric exposure monitor/indicator containing microencapsulated)

RN 115811-53-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-methyl-N-[[2-[6-(phenylamino)-3-(phenylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]phenyl]sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 30 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:515676 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:115676
 TITLE: Light-induced optical anisotropy of polymeric films,
 containing Rhodamine 6Zh and its base
 AUTHOR(S): Prishchepov, A. S.; Nizamov, N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Fiz., Minsk, USSR
 SOURCE: Khimicheskaya Fizika (1986), 5(5), 635-42
 CODEN: KHFID9; ISSN: 0207-401X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian

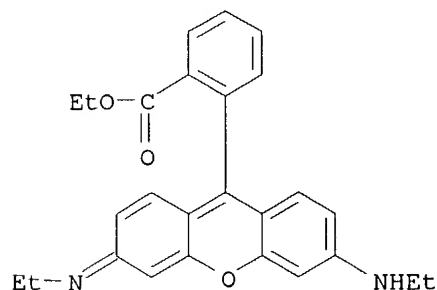
AB Spectrum(s) of the nongyrotropic rotation of the polarization plane of a Rhodamine 6Zh (I) [7325-85-1] base-activated PMMA [9011-14-7] film was similar to its absorption spectrum. Irradiation with a linearly polarized light having I base-absorption wavelength resulted in the photochem. hole burning in the S of I base and caused nongyrotropic rotation of the polarization plane in the absorption region of I aggregate. The long-wavelength band in the S of this aggregate coincided with a long-wavelength band of its absorption (maximum 562 nm). The R of I, which should have a sign opposite to that of its base, was small in relation to the photochem. hole burning in the case of the base. The anisotropy of the film was reversible, i.e., in the absence of irradiation it disappeared in 1.5-2 min for I aggregate and in 2-3 h for I base.

IT 14899-07-1

RL: PRP (Properties)
 (optical anisotropy of PMMA containing, light-induced)

RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

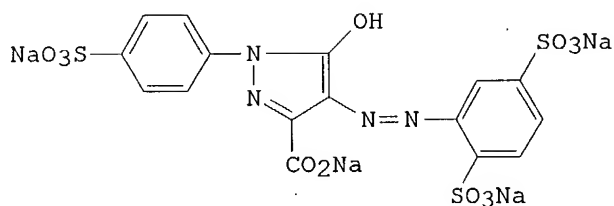


L4 ANSWER 31 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:525222 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:125222

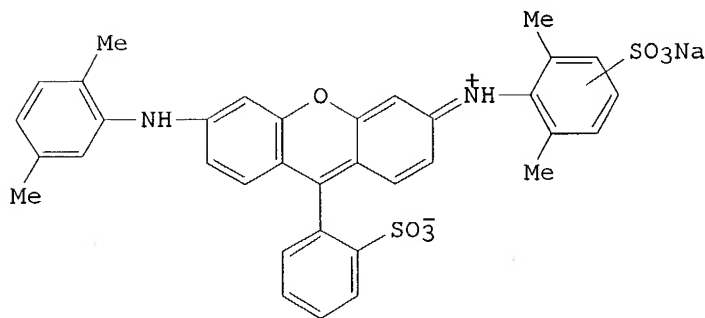
10/607,373

TITLE: Aqueous ink compositions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60067575	A2	19850417	JP 1983-174330	19830922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI			JP 1983-174330	19830922



I



II

AB Aqueous red inks especially suitable for ink-jet recording, which provide reliable

and stable recordings contain a pyrazolone azo dye and a xanthene dye. Thus, a typical water-thinned red ink for ink-jet printing contain I [95548-46-2] 2, II [98060-47-0] 2.5, diethylene glycol 15, glycerol 5, preservative (Deltop 33) 0.3%, adjusted to pH 10.5 with NaOH.

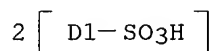
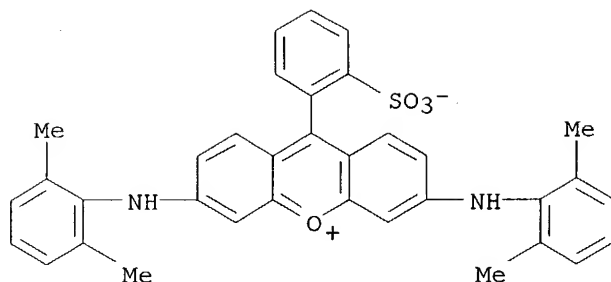
IT 98104-26-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(inks containing arylazopyrazolone dyes and, water-thinned, red, for ink-jet printing)

RN 98104-26-8 CAPLUS

CN Xanthylum, 3,6-bis[(2,6-dimethylsulfofenyl)amino]-9-(2-sulfofenyl)-, inner salt, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 Na

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:541520 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:141520

TITLE: Pulse radiolysis of ethanolic solutions of rhodamine dyes

AUTHOR(S): Kartasheva, L. I.; Kucherenko, E. A.; Kozlov, A. S.; Pikaev, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Tihany Symposium on Radiation Chemistry (1983), Volume Date 1982, 5(1), 515-21

CODEN: PTSCDP; ISSN: 0134-126X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

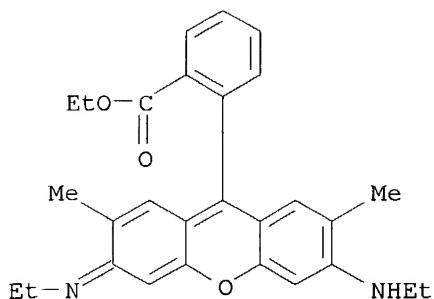
AB Pulse radiolysis (electron energy 5MeV, pulse duration 2.3 μ s) of rhodamine 6G [989-38-8], rhodamine B [81-88-9], rhodamine 3B [2390-63-8], and rhodamine 110 [13558-31-1] in ethanolic solution produced only the semireduced form (D-) of the dye as an intermediate product. D- was formed by interaction of the dye with e-s and $\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{Me}$. The properties of D- were studied and rate consts. for its formation by each dye were determined

IT 68926-23-8P

RL: PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(formation and spectrum of)

RN 68926-23-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

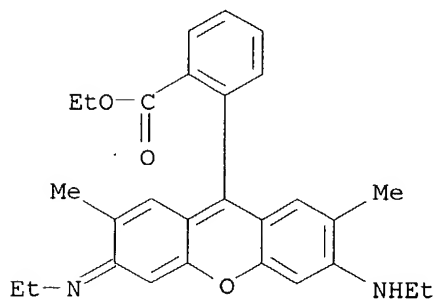


L4 ANSWER 33 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:406987 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:6987
 TITLE: Oil inks
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pentel Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JAXXAD
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57053391	B4	19821112	JP 1974-141249	19741205

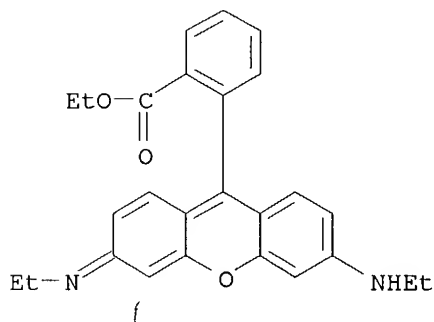
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-141249 19741205
 AB Oil inks contain (cyclo)alkylphenoxyacetic acid novolak resins, basic dye bases, and aliphatic and/or alicyclic hydrocarbon solvents. Thus, a marking ink comprised a p-nonylphenoxyacetic acid novolak resin 20, Aizen Malachite Green Base [1332-85-0] 10, and n-octane [111-65-9] 70 parts.
 IT **3373-01-1**
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (dyes, for marking inks)
 RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



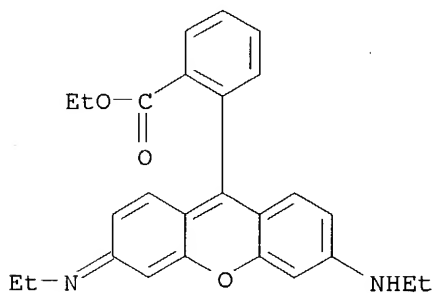
L4 ANSWER 34 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:208243 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:208243
 TITLE: Cooperative and multistep photo processes in rhodamine

solutions
 AUTHOR(S): Mikhailov, Yu. T.; Ryl'kov, V. V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
 SOURCE: Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii (1982), 36(3), 445-51
 CODEN: ZPSBAX; ISSN: 0514-7506
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB The main primary photoprocesses in photolysis of rhodamines ($\lambda = 530$ ns) were 2-quantum step-wise photoreactions: reduction with EtOH and oxidation with O, and cooperative photoredn. during singlet-singlet annihilation.
 IT **64703-76-0P**
 RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
 (formation of, in photolysis of rhodamine in ethanol solution in presence of electron donor, photocond. in)
 RN 64703-76-0 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



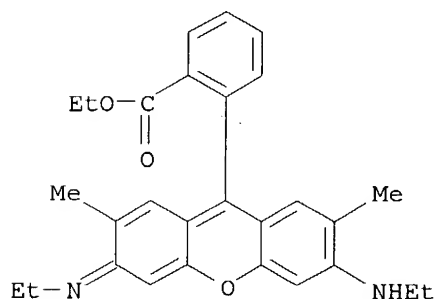
IT **64727-68-0P**
 RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
 (formation of, in photolysis of rhodamine in presence of electron acceptor in ethanol solution, photocond. in)
 RN 64727-68-0 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 35 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:113395 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:113395
 TITLE: Primary products of radiolytic transformations of rhodamine 6 G in aqueous and ethanolic solutions
 AUTHOR(S): Pikaev, A. K.; Kartasheva, L. I.; Kucherenko, E. A.; Vinogradova, N. S.; Ryl'kov, V. V.

10/607,373

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: ZfI-Mitteilungen (1981), 43b, 459-64
CODEN: ZIMIDC; ISSN: 0323-8776
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Kinetics of Rhodamine 6G (RGG) reactions with solvated electrons, OH radicals and H atoms in radiolyzed aqueous solns. was investigated. A semireduced form of the dye (RGG-) having absorption maximum at 410 and 650 nm was formed in a reaction with solvated electron. In the reaction with OH radicals RGG- and RGG-OH adduct were produced. In the reaction with H, RGG- and RGG-H adduct were formed. In radiolysis of RGG in EtOH only RGG- was observed as a primary product.
IT **68926-23-8P**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in radiolysis of rhodamine in aqueous and ethanolic solns.)
RN 68926-23-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 36 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:48816 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:48816
TITLE: Metal complex dye salts
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55102657	A2	19800806	JP 1979-9940	19790130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI			JP 1979-9940	19790130

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Metal complex dye salts (A⁺)m(BH⁺)nR⁻ (I, B = C8-25 primary or secondary aliphatic or alicyclic amine; R, R1, R2, R4, R5 = H, C1-4 alkyl; R3 = C1-4 alkyl; R6 = H, halogen, carboxy, sulfamoyl, C2-5 alkoxy carbonyl; R7, R8, R9, R10 = H, C1-8 alkyl, Cl; m + n = 1; m:n = 0.2-0.8:0.8-0.2) were prepared

and used in inks and dyeing cellulosic fibers in bright pink shades. For example, R-Na⁺ (R7 = R9 = 3-Me3C; R8 = R10 = H) in water was treated with Rhodamine 6G and then 3-(2-ethylhexyloxy)propanamine and adjusted to pH 4-5 with HCO2H to give I [R = R1 = R2 = Et; R3 = R8 = R10 = H; R4 = R5 = Me; R6 = CO2Et; R7 = R9 = 3-Me3C; B = BuEtCHCH2O(CH2)3NH2] [76077-50-4] forming a pink alc. solution for printing inks.

IT 76077-50-4

RL: USES (Uses)

(dye, for printing inks and acetate fibers)

RN 76077-50-4 CAPLUS

CN Cobaltate(1-), bis[1-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(hydroxy-
κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-2-naphthalenolato(2-)-κO]-, hydrogen,
compd. with ethyl 2-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-
yl]benzoate and 3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-1-propanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

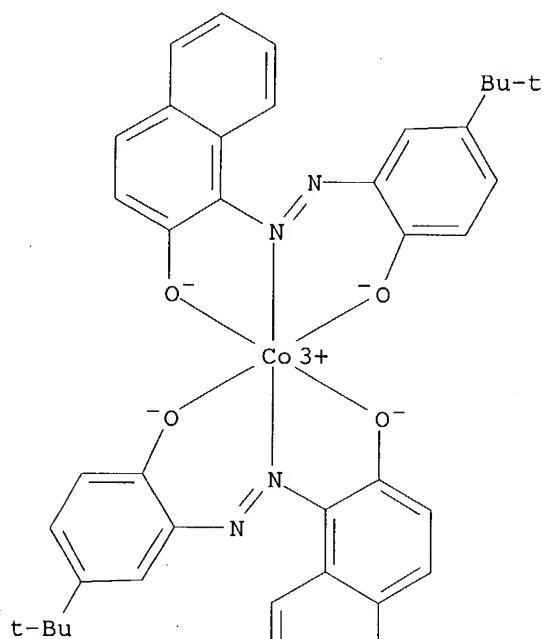
CM 1

CRN 76077-49-1

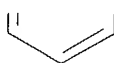
CMF C40 H36 Co N4 O4 . H

CCI	CCS
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PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



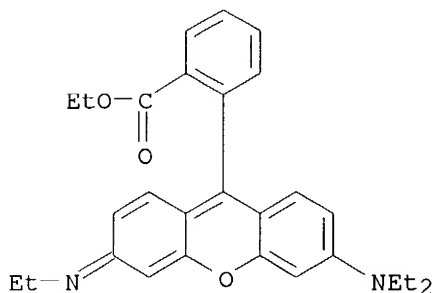
● H^+

10/607,373

CM 2

CRN 76077-48-0

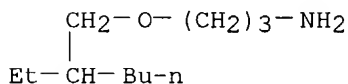
CMF C28 H30 N2 O3



CM 3

CRN 5397-31-9

CMF C11 H25 N O



L4 ANSWER 37 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:649411 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:249411

TITLE: Nonsubstituted rhodamine and its ethyl ester as new fluorimetric reagents for gallium

AUTHOR(S): Golovina, A. P.; Sapezhinskaya, S. M.; Runov, V. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE: Zhurnal Analiticheskoi Khimii (1980), 35(9), 1725-9

CODEN: ZAKHA8; ISSN: 0044-4502

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The intensity of fluorescence of the exts. of ion assoc. of chlorogallate with unsubstituted rhodamine (I) or its Et ester (II) depends on HCl and reagent concentration; the highest intensity is obtained during extraction from 7M

HCl, the optimum reagent concentration is 1.4×10^{-3} M I and 1.0×10^{-3} M II. The detection limit for Ga is 0.02 and 0.003 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ with I and II, resp., when the extractant is C_6H_6 or PhMe and 0.1 and 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ when the extractant is CHCl_3 . The Ga/I(II) molar ratio in the complex is 1:1. Bi and In 7500-fold, Sb(III) 4000-fold, and Te 5000-fold excess do not interfere in the determination of 1 μg Ga with II. When using

I, the selectivity is even greater. The method was used for Ga determination in semiconductor materials.

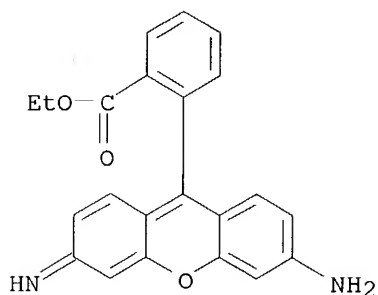
IT 47529-96-4

RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in determination of gallium by fluorometry)

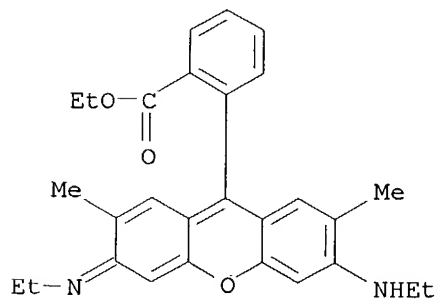
RN 47529-96-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA

INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 38 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:560624 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:160624
 TITLE: Concentration and spectrophotometric determination of molybdenum with thiocyanate and Rhodamine 6G
 AUTHOR(S): Rao, T. Prasada; Ramakrishna, T. V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Indian Inst. Technol., Madras, 600 036, India
 SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1980), 53(8), 2380-3
 CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The determination of Mo is based on its reaction with KSCN and Rhodamine 6G in 0.55-0.8 mol dm⁻³ HCl medium. The method is sensitive (molar absorbtivity = 2.63 + 105 L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) and Beer's law is obeyed for 0.04-0.24 ppm Mo. Selectivity can be considerably improved by collecting Mo on Fe(III) hydroxide. In conjunction with the collection procedure, the method is useful for determining as low as 5 ppb Mo present in 100 cm³ aqueous samples.
 IT **3373-01-1D**, molybdenum complex
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (spectrum of)
 RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 39 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:56325 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:56325

TITLE: Primary processes in the photochemistry of rhodamine dyes

AUTHOR(S): Korobov, V. E.; Chibisov, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: V. I. Vernadskii Inst. Geochem. Anal. Chem., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE: Journal of Photochemistry (1978), 9(5), 411-24
CODEN: JPCMAE; ISSN: 0047-2670

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

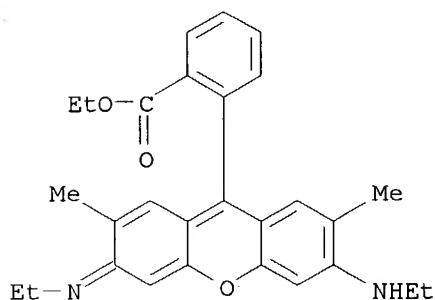
LANGUAGE: English

AB Quantum yields for intersystem crossing in rhodamine 6G [989-38-8], N,N'-diethylrhodamine [25794-80-3], and rhodamine B [81-88-9] as well as their triplet-triplet (T-T) absorption spectra were measured in aqueous solns. The main pathways of rhodamine singlet excited state decay are fluorescence and internal conversion. The main pathways of rhodamine triplet state decay are radiationless deactivation, quenching by impurities and by ion radicals, T-T interaction and self-quenching. The process of the electron transfer is considered to be the result of T-T interaction of self-quenching of rhodamine triplets in plain aqueous solns. Triplet states of rhodamine dyes play a major role in redox reactions that occur in the presence of exogenic electron donors and acceptors. The kinetic decay of half-reduced and half-oxidized rhodamine species was studied. The peculiar properties of rhodamine 6G photoreactions occurring in alc. solns. were considered. The rate consts. of the rhodamine triplet and ion radical decay processes were determined

IT 68926-23-8 69102-08-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(decay kinetics of)

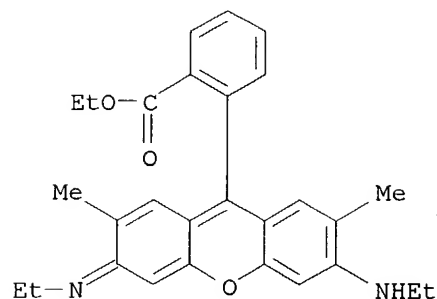
RN 68926-23-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

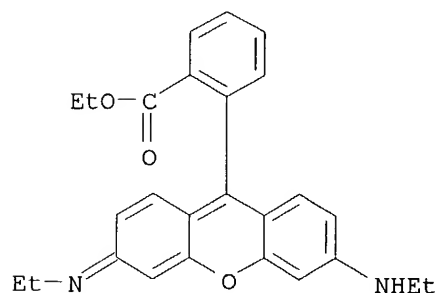


RN 69102-08-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 40 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:484181 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:84181
 TITLE: Extraction-absorptiometric determination of gallium by Rhodamine 6G
 AUTHOR(S): Tarayan, V. M.; Pogosyan, A. N.; Arstamyan, Zh. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Obshch. Neorg. Khim., Yerevan, USSR
 SOURCE: Armyanskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (1977), 30(11), 940-5
 CODEN: AYKZAN; ISSN: 0515-9628
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB Ga 0.07-7.0 µg/mL was determined spectrophotometrically by using Rhodamine 6Zh (5.5 + 10⁻⁴ - 1.3 + 10⁻³M) after an extraction with C₆H₆ (absorbance maximum at 530-35 nm). In 4-6M HCl medium the extracted anion corresponds to [Ga(OH)Cl₃]⁻ and in 7M HCl to [GaCl₄]⁻. The optimum conditions for the extraction were 4.5-6.0M HCl or 5.5-7.0M H₂SO₄.
 IT **14899-07-1D**, gallium complex
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (spectrum of)
 RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 41 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:593297 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:193297
 TITLE: Study of conditions for the extraction-photometric determination of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate in aqueous solutions
 AUTHOR(S): Turanov, A. N.; Kremenskaya, I. N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Fiz. Tverd. Tela, Chernogolovka, USSR
 SOURCE: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (1977), 43(6), 646-8

CODEN: ZVDLAU; ISSN: 0321-4265

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Bis(-ethylhexyl) phosphate (I) was determined by extraction with C₆H₆ for 15 min

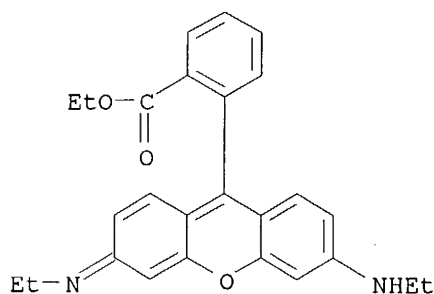
from 1N inorg. acid, shaking the organic extract with 0.02% Rhodamine 6Zh (II) in a pH 6-8 buffer for 15 min, and measuring the absorbance of the 1:1 I-II ion associate in C₆H₆ at 520 nm (molar absorptivity 8.01 + 10⁴). Beer's law was obeyed for 0.04-3 µg I/mL. The error was ≤3%.

IT **14899-07-1D**, bis(ethylhexyl) phosphate ion associate

RL: PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(spectrum of)

RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 42 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:591988 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:191988

TITLE: Effect of the spectral composition of pumpings on the photoreaction mechanism of rhodamine 6G

AUTHOR(S): Korobov, V. E.; Slavnova, T. D.; Chibisov, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE: Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii (1977), 26(5), 841-3
CODEN: ZPSBAX; ISSN: 0514-7506

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

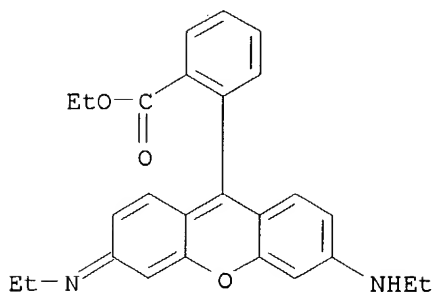
AB The effect of the excitation wavelength on the mechanism of the formation of photoproducts of Rhodamine 6 Zh in aqueous and alc. solns. in pulse photolysis was studied. The concentration of Rhodamine 6 Zh was 5 +10⁻⁶. The wavelength-dependent products included radical anions and cations. The 2nd photon absorption began at 420 nm. In alc. solns. no radical cations were formed.

IT **64703-76-0P**

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in photolysis of Rhodamine 6 Zh in alc. and aqueous solns.)

RN 64703-76-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

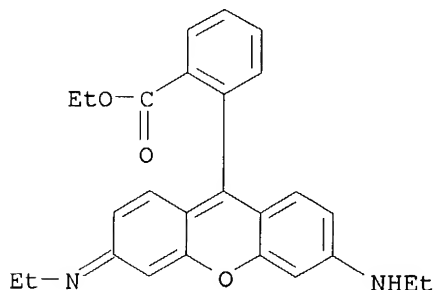


IT **64727-68-0P**

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in photolysis of Rhodamine 6 Zh in aqueous solns.)

RN 64727-68-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 43 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:142970 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:142970

TITLE: Fluorescence and photobleaching of rhodamine dyes in alcohol solutions

AUTHOR(S): Snegov, M. I.; Cherkasov, A. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya (1975), 39(11), 2249-53

CODEN: IANFAY; ISSN: 0367-6765

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The quantum yield of fluorescence and photobleaching of chromatog. purified rhodamine dyes in EtOH solns. was measured, and the results are graphically presented. The fluorescence yield is higher for those dyes having a long wavelength absorption or with the 1st absorption band shifted to the longer wavelength.

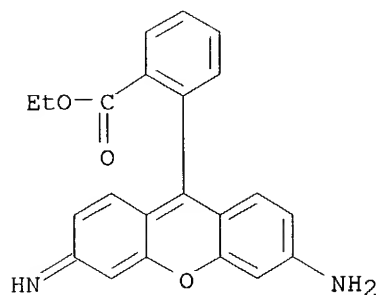
IT **47529-96-4**

RL: USES (Uses)

(fluorescence and photobleaching of, in ethanol solution, spectral dependence of quantum yield of)

RN 47529-96-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 44 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:565790 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:165790
 TITLE: Reaction between peroxides and amine dye color bases
 AUTHOR(S): Dutta, S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Macromol., Indian Assoc. Cultiv. Sci., Calcutta, India
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Technology (1975), 13(4), 175-7
 CODEN: IJOTA8; ISSN: 0019-5669
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

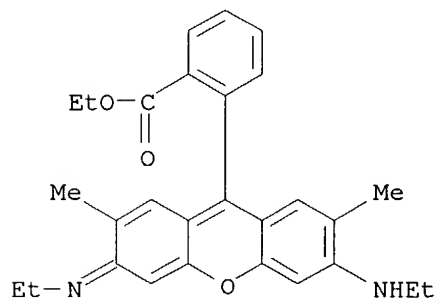
AB The reactions between H₂O₂ [7722-84-1] and benzoyl peroxide [94-36-0] with Acridine Orange base [494-38-2], Rhodamine 6G base [3373-01-1], and Rosaniline base [3248-93-9] in EtOAc, BuOAc, and isoamyl acetate gave rise to intermol. charge transfer type complexes. The reaction was studied spectrophotometrically showing a shift of maximum absorption peak and simultaneous color fading. The R_f values of the dye bases were found to change after reaction with the peroxides. The products of the reaction could not be isolated.

IT 3373-01-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, with peroxides, charge-transfer complexes from)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 45 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:114441 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:114441
 TITLE: Nature of a shift in absorption and fluorescence spectra of some rhodamines during a change in their concentration in solution and acidity of the solvent

AUTHOR(S): Snegov, M. I.; Reznikova, I. I.; Cherkasov, A. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
 SOURCE: Optika i Spektroskopiya (1974), 36(1), 96-9
 CODEN: OPSPAM; ISSN: 0030-4034
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian

AB For some rhodamines, even in regions of low concns. ($<10^{-3}M$), there were considerable shifts in the absorption and fluorescence spectra in dependence on the dye concentration in EtOH solns. The causes leading to this phenomenon were investigated with regard to the use of rhodamines as sources for generating forced radiation. The rhodamines having free carboxyl groups (group A) as distinct from the esterified rhodamines (group B) were characterized by shifts in the absorption and fluorescence spectra to the long-wave region on acidifying slightly the low-concentration solns. or on increasing their concentration within 10^{-5} - $10^{-3}M$, i.e. in a region free of concentration quenching. These treatments made the absorption spectra

of group A rhodamines equal to those of group B rhodamines, not only in the long-wave region, but also in the short-wave region wherein there appeared a well expressed band characteristic for the esters. Group A rhodamines may occur in 2 forms: 1 has a structure close to that of the corresponding esters and the other is quite different.

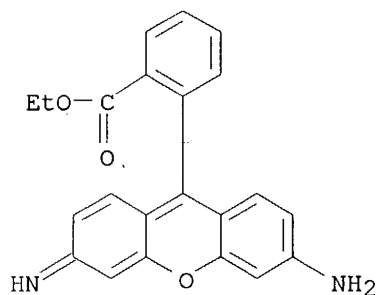
IT 47529-96-4 52026-75-2

RL: PRP (Properties)

(fluorescence and visible spectra of, in ethanol solns., effects of acidity and concentration on)

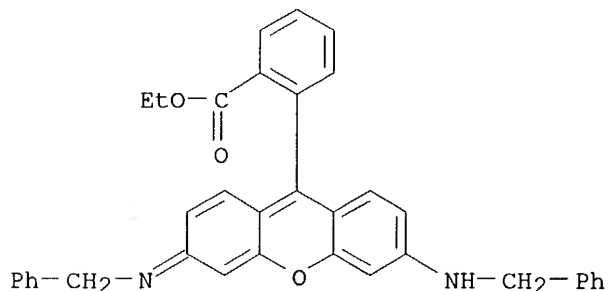
RN 47529-96-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52026-75-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-3-[(phenylmethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/607,373

L4 ANSWER 46 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:142401 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:142401
TITLE: High-molecular-weight dye condensation products
INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Friedrich; Wolter, Gerhard; Kleine, Fritz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2038410	A	19711111	DE 1970-2038410	19700801
CH 571028	A	19751231	CH 1970-12377	19700819
AT 304722	B	19730125	AT 1970-7798	19700827
SU 468931	T	19750430	SU 1970-1479669	19700916
BE 763883	A1	19710802	BE 1971-100588	19710305
CS 153405	P	19740225	CS 1971-3111	19710429
HU 164392	P	19740228	HU 1971-CE830	19710430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DD 1970-147205	19700430
			DE 1970-2038410	19700801
			FR 1970-32302	19700904

AB The title dyes, useful as dyes or pigments fast to migration in poly(vinyl chloride) [9002-86-2], polyethylene [9002-88-4], or rubber, were prepared by reaction of Rhodamine 6 GDN (I) [989-38-8] or (phenylazo)carbamidinomethylpyrazolinone with an acetone-formaldehyde polycondensate (II) [25619-09-4]. Thus, 60 ml 80% II was added dropwise to 100 ml 15% NaOH containing 2 g I at 98.deg., the mixture kept 30 min at 98.deg., cooled to 40-50.deg., the product dispersed in 200 ml H₂O, and the pH adjusted to 2-5 with dilute HCl or HOAc to give bluish red particles of 0.12 mm diameter, which, after finishing, dyed PVC and polyethylene bright bluish red shades.

IT **36426-40-1P**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

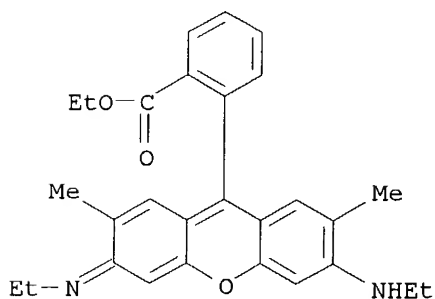
RN 36426-40-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, polymer with formaldehyde and 2-propanone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3373-01-1

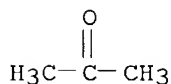
CMF C28 H30 N2 O3



10/607,373

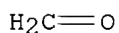
CM 2

CRN 67-64-1
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 3

CRN 50-00-0
CMF C H2 O



L4 ANSWER 47 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:17526 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:17526

TITLE: Nature of intermolecular reactions in concentrated dye solutions studied by their electronic and vibrational spectra

AUTHOR(S): Levshin, L. V.; Slavnova, T. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE: Spektrosk. At. Mol. (1969), 372-4
CODEN: 22FCA9

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: Russian

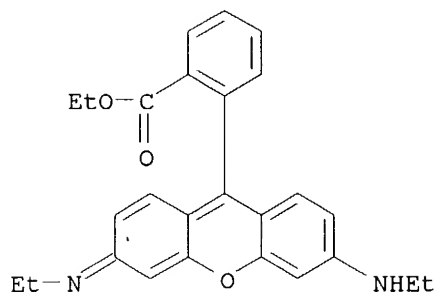
AB An examination of the electronic and vibrational spectra of several dye solns. led to the conclusion that the process of association of dye mols. depends 1st of all on the formation of H bonds. The ir spectra in free and H-bonded N-H-band regions of Rhodamine 6G, N,N-dibutylrhodamine, N,N-di-sec-butylrhodamine, and N,N-diisobutylrhodamine (C₂H₂Cl₄ solution 5 + 10-3M), Methyl Violet and Victoria Blue (CHCl₃ solution 1 + 10-2M) are given.

IT 14899-07-1

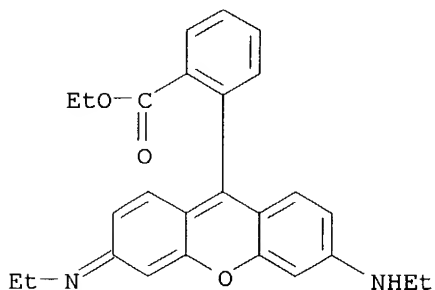
RL: PRP (Properties)
(spectrum of, hydrogen bonding in relation to ir)

RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



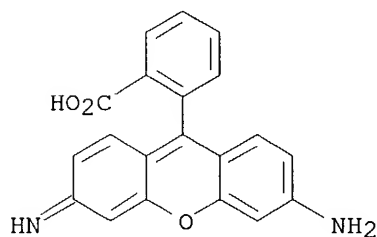
L4 ANSWER 48 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:19808 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:19808
 TITLE: Spectroscopic study of the association of Rhodamine dye molecules
 AUTHOR(S): Levshin, L. V.; Karimova, A. Z.
 SOURCE: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 3: Fizika, Astronomiya (1966), 21(4), 27-33
 CODEN: VMUFAO; ISSN: 0579-9392
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB The effect of concentration and temperature on the absorption and fluorescence spectra of Rhodamine S, Chromoxan BL, and Sulforhodamine B were determined at a concentration of 10-4 g./ml. (degree of association and bond energies of association in kcal./mole given): 0.69, 11.0; 0.63, 10.0; 0.52, 4.7. The results were compared with those for Rhodamine 6G, Rhodamine C, and Rhodamine 3B, and explained on the assumption of H bonds between the mols.
 IT 14899-07-1
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (fluorescence and absorption spectrum of, concentration and temperature effect on)
 RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 49 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:491159 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:91159
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:17090d-f
 TITLE: Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. XVII. Acridine analogs of rhodamine and fluorescein

10/607,373

AUTHOR(S): Ioffe, I. S.; Zelenin, K. N.; Shapiro, A. L.
SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1966), 2(5), 927-31
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB cf. CA 64, 12846a. Absorption spectra were reported for flaveosin (I, R = NH₂, R' = H) (II), fluorescein (III), azafluorescein (I, R = OH, R' = H) (IV), their Et esters and diacetyl derivs. Replacement of the xanthene structure in III by the acridine group changes the spectra of such dyes. IV heated with PCl₅ at 95-100° gave o-(3,6-dichloro-9-acridinyl)-benzoic acid, decompose >300°; its uv spectrum was similar to that of unsubstituted acridinylbenzoic acid (V). II and EtOH-H₂SO₄ heated 40 min. gave I (R = NH₂, R' = Et), decompose >340°. II and Ac₂O heated with a trace of H₂O gave I (R = NHAc, R' = H), m. >300°. II heated with 25% H₂SO₄ in a sealed tube 10 hrs. at 200-20° gave IV, decompose >380°; heated with EtOH-H₂SO₄ it gave I (R = OH, R' = Et), decompose >300°. Ac₂O-H₂SO₄ gave in 1 hr. I (R = OAc, R' = H), decompose 206°. The compound formed by treatment of 3,6-dichlorofluorane (VI, X = Cl, Y = O) (VII) with NH₃ is VI (X = Cl, Y = NH) (E. Ger. 48,980); its uv spectrum is similar to that of VII and differs from V and from I (R = Cl, R' = H) (λ_{maximum} 250, 368 mμ).
IT **98655-71-1**, Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride
(spectrum of)
RN 98655-71-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride (7CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



● x HCl

L4 ANSWER 50 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:478570 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:78570
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:14667c-f
TITLE: Specific extinction of luminescence of organic compounds during excitation with fast electrons
AUTHOR(S): Kilin, S. F.; Rozman, I. M.
SOURCE: Elementarnye Protsessy Khim. Vysokikh Energ., Akad. Nauk SSSR, Inst. Khim. Fiz., Tr. Simpoziuma, Moscow (1965), Volume Date 1963 122-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The duration of fluorescence in organic compds. was measured on a phase fluorimeter with modulation frequency 1.26 + 108/sec. For plastic scintillators containing 1,3,5-triphenyl-2-pyrazoline or 1,1,4,4-tetraphenyl-

1,3-butadiene, the phase angle during excitation with x-rays became smaller than that during optical excitation, if the concentration of the luminescent additive was >0.04 mole/l. The duration of the luminescence decreased with an increase of the concentration of the luminescent compound

The

data obtained did not agree with the equation of Shtern-Folmer. A new kinetic mechanism is proposed. The extinction process lasts only a certain time, and for sp. periods of the solution The extinction process causes a deactivation of the excited mols. of the donor. The number of excited mols. decreases with an increase of the concentration of the acceptor. The rate of energy transfer to the acceptor increased. One part of the acceptor mols. was also deactivated, and this part increased with an increase of the concentration; the average lasting time of the excited mols.

of the

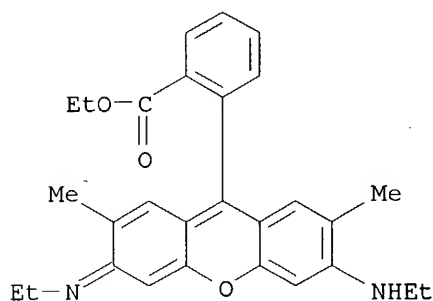
acceptor increased in the extinction zone. Equations, expressing the kinetics and the mechanisms of the extinction, are given. The luminescence of alc. solns. of anthranilic acid, containing CCl_4 , had a extinction rate constant of $4.7 + 10^9$, while for the photoluminescence the constant is $2.4 + 10^9$ l./mole-sec.

IT 3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester

(fluorescence of, light amplification in relation to)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 51 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:478568 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:78568

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:14667a-c

TITLE: Excimer (excited dimer) fluorescence of naphthalene at 77°K. in rigid media

AUTHOR(S): Kawakubo, Tetsuya; Okada, Moritami; Shibata, Toshikazu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyoto Univ., Osaka, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the Physical Society of Japan (1966), 21(7), 1469-70

CODEN: JUPSAU; ISSN: 0031-9015

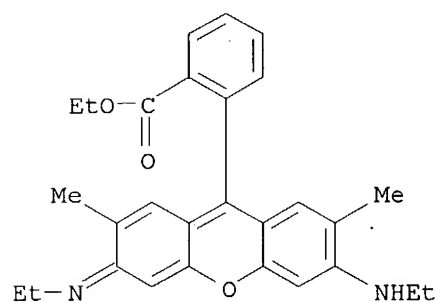
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The formation of the excimer of naphthalene at $5 + 10^{-2}$ mole/l. in n-hexane and cyclohexane rigid solns. at 77°K. is reported. Comparison is also made at 208°K. The samples were cooled by 2 different methods as follows: the A sample tube was immersed swiftly in liquid N (fast freezing); the B sample tube was cooled in liquid N step by step (slow freezing). In the case of slow freezing, almost only the excimer band was detected in n-hexane solution There was a higher concentration of

monomer is the A sample. The excimer band did not appear at all in EPA solns. of the same naphthalene concentration. The intensity of the excimer band in n-hexane and cyclohexane rigid solns. decreased discontinuously on irradiating with strong exciting light. The discontinuous decrease may be caused by the movement of the excited mols.

IT **3373-01-1**, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester
(fluorescence of, light amplification in relation to)
RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 52 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:469482 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:69482

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:12950c-e

TITLE: Electric conduction of complex salts formed by cationic and anionic dyes

AUTHOR(S): Kusabayashi, Shigekazu; Taniguchi, Akimasa; Mikawa, Hiroshi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Osaka, Japan

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1966), 39(6), 1344-5

CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

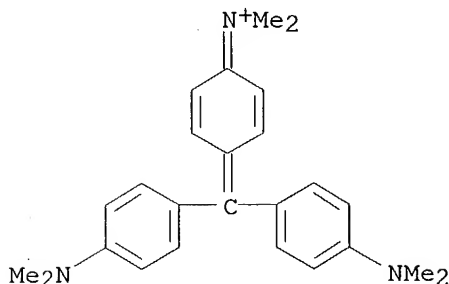
AB The dark conductivity of complexes prepared from anionic and cationic dyes was investigated. The following complexes were prepared (cationic dye, anionic dye, color, approx. decomposition temperature, resistivity (ρ_{20}) in ohm-cm., and

band gap energy in ev. given): 2 moles malachite green (I), eosine (II), dark purple, 160°, 5.80 + 1013, 2.35; 2 moles I, erythrosine (III), dark brown, 240°, 2.4 + 1012, 1.73; 2 moles I, Rose Bengal (IV), purple, 155°, 3.1 + 1014, 1.42; I, Acid Rhodamine (V), dark green, 220°, 1.1 + 1010, 1.24; 2 moles Crystal Violet (VI), II, dark green, 190°, 2.3 + 1013, 1.41; 2 moles VI, III, dark purple, 195°, 1.7 + 1013, 1.31; 2 moles VI, IV, greenish brown, 175°, 1.7 + 1011, 2.33; VI, V, dark green, 120°, 3.5 + 1011, 1.98; 2 moles methylene blue (VII), II, 190°, 2.5 + 109, 1.32; 2 moles VII, III, dark green, 185°, 3.0 + 109, 1.10; 2 moles VII, IV, brown, 200°, 1.3 + 1010, 1.32; and VII, V, green, 210°, 2.5 + 1012, 1.17. The relation between the current and the applied voltage obeyed Ohm's law.

IT **14440-07-4**, Ammonium, [4-[p-(dimethylamino)- α -phenylbenzylidene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]dimethyl,

CM 2

CRN 7438-46-2
CMF C25 H30 N3



L4 ANSWER 53 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:55741 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:55741

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:10437e-g

TITLE: Adsorption isotherms for polymer chains adsorbed from
@ solvents

AUTHOR(S): Hoeve, C. A. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Bur. of Stds., Washington, DC

SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Physics (1966), 44(4), 1505-9

CODEN: JCPSA6; ISSN: 0021-9606

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

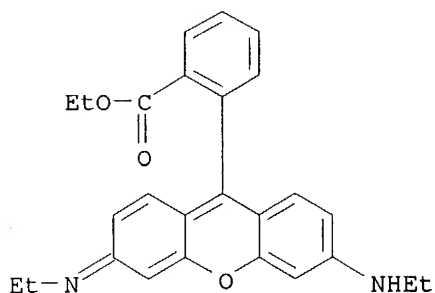
AB In the case of interacting polymer chains near the interface, the first layer at the interface, corresponding to the thickness of segments, is treated as a polymer solution to which the Flory-Huggins theory is applied. Interaction in other layers is assumed to be absent for @ solvents. On minimizing the free energy, adsorption isotherms are calculated. The amount of adsorbed polymer increases without limit and the fraction of segments in the 1st layer decreases to zero with increase in mol. weight and solution concentration. The root-mean-sq. distance of segments from the interface is

also calculated and is found to vary approx. proportionally to the sq. root of the mol. weight, in good agreement with experiment

IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
(binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)

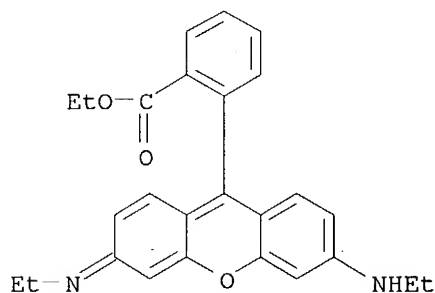
RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

L4 ANSWER 54 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:55740 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:55740
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:10437e
 TITLE: Physicochemical studies on the interaction of surface-active agents with dyes
 AUTHOR(S): Malik, Wahid U.; Verma, Surendra P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Roorkee
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry (1965), 3(10), 441-3
 CODEN: IJOCAP; ISSN: 0019-5103
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB See CA 64, 5789b.
 IT **102219-02-3**, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
 (binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)
 RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

L4 ANSWER 55 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:55739 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:55739
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:10437c-e
 TITLE: Adsorption equilibria of water on NaX zeolite

AUTHOR(S): Dubinin, M. M.; Kadlec, O.; Zukal, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow
 SOURCE: Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications
 (1966), 31(2), 406-14
 CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765

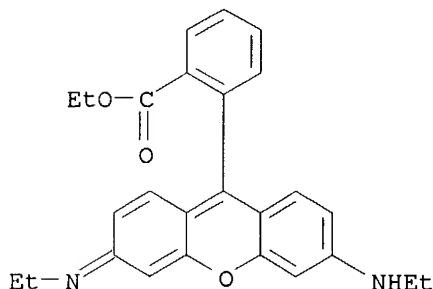
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The equilibrium adsorption values of H₂O on zeolite NaX were measured at 20-280°. In case of a thorough purification of the H₂O, the exptl. data agree well with the theory of the volume filling of microporous adsorbents in the whole range of filling of the adsorption volume. From the exptl. adsorption values the differential heat of adsorption and the differential change of molar adsorption entropy, ΔS , as a function of the adsorption value and temperature were calculated. The continuous drop of the isosteric heats of adsorption with an increase of the amount adsorbed indicates the energy inhomogeneity of the volume of the adsorption space. ΔS depends strongly on temperature. The min. of the entropy curves nearly exactly corresponds to one adsorbed mol. of H₂O calculated for one Na⁺ cation. The increase in entropy of the adsorbed phase with rising temperature is slower than the increase in entropy of the liquid phase.

IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
 (binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)

RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● x HCl

L4 ANSWER 56 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:31215 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:31215
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:5789b-d
 TITLE: Physicochemical studies on the binding of dyes with surface-active agents. I. Spectrophotometry of anionic soap-basic dye and cationic soap-acid dye mixtures

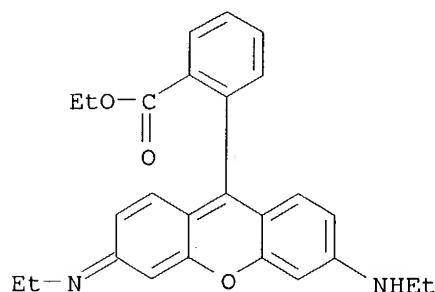
AUTHOR(S): Malik, Wahid U.; Verma, Surendra Pal
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Roorkee, India
 SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry (1966), 70(1), 26-9
 CODEN: JPCHAX; ISSN: 0022-3654

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The binding of malachite green (I) and Rhodamine 6G (II) to alkylarylsulfonic acids and that of Alizarine Red S to

cetyltrimethylammonium bromide and cetylpyridinium bromide were studied spectrophotometrically by use of the Klotz method (CA 41, 1911h). The amount of the dye bound per mole of soap was less than the values reported for protein-dye interaction. This behavior was attributed to interaction with the ionic micelles. The exptl. results also provide the following information: (i) the binding is higher in the alkaline range in the case of both the acid and the basic dyes; (ii) for anionic soap the relative binding capacity of II is greater than that of I; (iii) H⁺ of anionic soaps do not take part in the reaction.

- IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
(binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)
RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

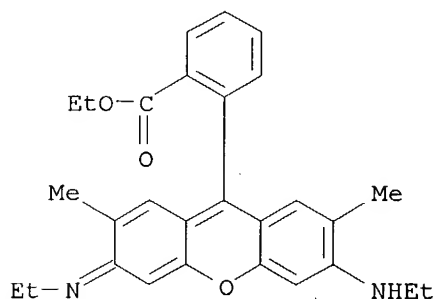
L4 ANSWER 57 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:66438 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:66438
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:11785h
TITLE: Xanthene derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Unoda, Takeshi; Murakami, Nobuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daiei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: 2 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 39020088		19640916	JP	19620521

AB Condensation of phthalic anhydride with phenols was advantageously carried out in the presence of B₂O₃, H₃BO₃, or its salt as a condensing agent. Thus, a fused mixture of 220 g. resorcinol, 150 g. phthalic anhydride, and 1.85 g. H₃BO₃ was stirred at 160-70° and the temperature raised slowly to 200° to give 95% fluorescein; Ac derivative m. 199.7-200.2°. Similarly, rhodamine B, rhodamine 6G base, and dichlorofluorescein were prepared in 85, 88, and 91% yield, resp.

IT 3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester
(preparation of)
RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 58 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:477057 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:77057

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13453e-f

TITLE: Effects of structure on acid-base equilibria of triphenylmethane dyes

AUTHOR(S): Ginzburg, O. F.; Zavlin, P. M.; Kvyat, E. I.

SOURCE: Tr. Konf. po Probl. Primeneniya Korrelyatsion. Uravnenii v Organ. Khim., Tartusk. Gos. Univ., Tartu (1962), 1, 230-2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

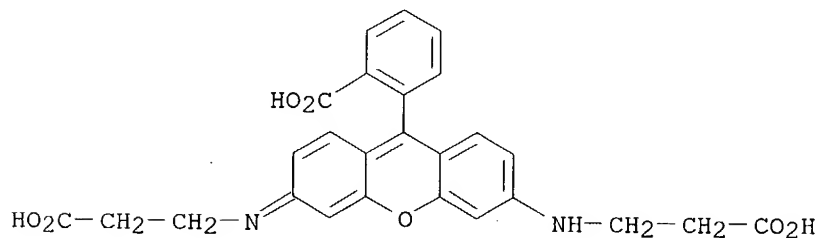
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The validity of the Hammett equation was examined and confirmed for the equilibrium between cations and carbinols of triphenylmethane dyes. It is suggested that factors determining the reaction constant, ρ , are the number of conjugated double bonds separating the central C atom from the amino groups and the basicity of the latter; ρ increases as the length of the conjugated system between N atoms decreases and as the basicity of the N atoms decreases.

IT 101523-74-4, Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (preparation of)

RN 101523-74-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

L4 ANSWER 59 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:477056 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:77056

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13453d-e

TITLE: Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. XI. Aryl- and alkylrhodamines containing carboxyl groups

AUTHOR(S): Ioffe, I. S.; Selezneva, N. A.

SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1964), 34(6), 2041-4

CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

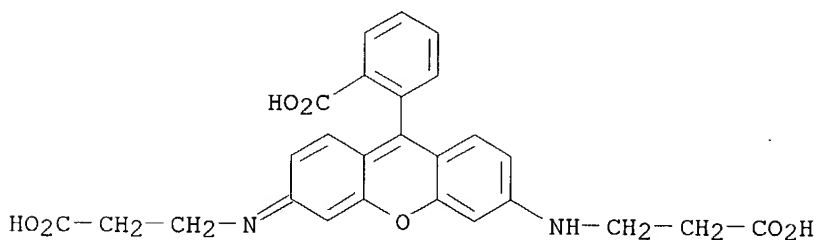
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. ibid. 34, 2039-41(1964); cf. CA 61, 10200a. Heating aminobenzoic acids with 3,6-dichlorofluoran in the presence of ZnCl_2 for 6 hrs. at $240-50^\circ$ gave after an aqueous treatment: N,N'-bis(o-carboxyphenyl)rhodamine-HCl; m-isomer-HCl; and p-isomer-HCl. Similar reaction with HCl salts of glycine, α -alanine or β -alanine gave: N,N'-bis(carboxymethyl)rhodamine-HCl; N,N'-bis(α -carboxyethyl)rhodamine-HCl; and N,N'-bis(β -carboxyethyl)rhodamine-HCl. The latter group showed yellow-green fluorescence, lacking in the aryl derivs. Spectra of the products are shown. No other phys. consts. were reported.

IT **101523-74-4**, Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride **106684-36-0**, Anthranilic acid, N,N'-[9-(o-carboxyphenyl)-3H-xanthen-6-yl-3-ylidene]di-, hydrochloride **106801-97-2**, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(m-carboxyanilino)-3-[(m-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride **106801-98-3**, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(p-carboxyanilino)-3-[(p-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (preparation of)

RN 101523-74-4 CAPLUS

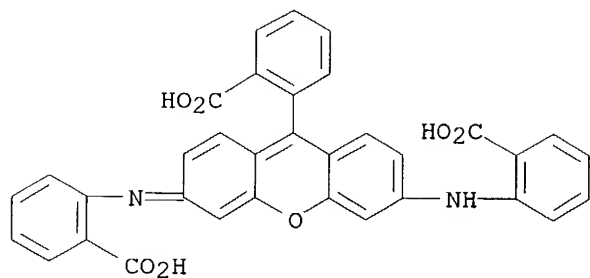
CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106684-36-0 CAPLUS

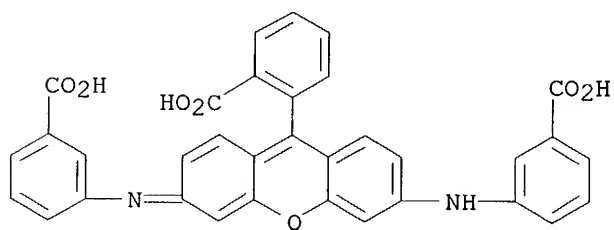
CN Anthranilic acid, N,N'-[9-(o-carboxyphenyl)-3H-xanthen-6-yl-3-ylidene]di-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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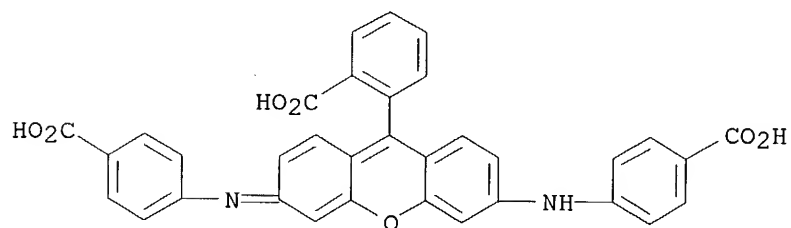
● HCl

RN 106801-97-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(m-carboxyanilino)-3-[(m-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

RN 106801-98-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(p-carboxyanilino)-3-[(p-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

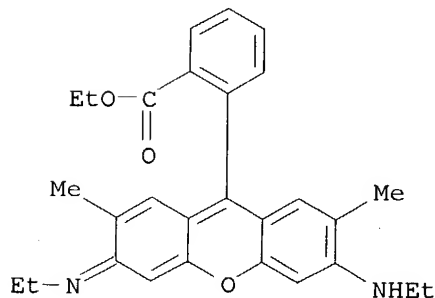


● HCl

L4 ANSWER 60 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:466756 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:66756
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12314a-c
TITLE: Aggregation of dyes in weakly polar solvents

10/607,373

AUTHOR(S): Arvan, Kh. L.; Zaitseva, N. E.
SOURCE: Fiz. Probl. Spektroskopii, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Materialy
13-go [Trinadtsatogo] Soveshch., Leningrad, 1960
(1962), 1, 331-3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The effect was investigated of variation of concentration, solvent
composition, temperature,
and some other conditions on absorption spectra of some salt-like organic
dyes. Absorption spectra of Rhodamine 6G in solution in a mixture of dioxane
(95%) and MeOH change on increasing concentration: the short wavelength maximum
increases at the expense of the long wavelength maximum. The intersection at
1 point of a series of curves belonging to solns. of different concns. in
the same composition of solvent shows that there is an equilibrium in solution
between
(monomeric and dimeric particles of the dye. The amount of the aggregated
dye decreases with increasing temperature and addition of small amts. of
pyridine.
Aggregation increases at constant dye concentration when the fraction of dye
that
does not dissolve in the solvent increases, so that dimer formation is an
intermediate stage in the formation of colloids. Analogous results were
obtained with solns. of pinacyanol iodide, pyronine, and other dyes.
IT 106627-60-5, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-
dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, dimer, dihydrochloride
(spectrum of)
RN 106627-60-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-
yl]-, ethyl ester, dimer, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 106627-59-2
CMF (C28 H30 N2 O3)2
CCI PMS
CM 2
CRN 3373-01-1
CMF C28 H30 N2 O3



L4 ANSWER 61 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:466751 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:66751
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12313a-c
TITLE: Visible and ultraviolet absorption spectra of

Rhodamine B in aqueous solution
 AUTHOR(S): Imai, Hiromu; Kasagi, Akio
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Kansai Univ., Osaka
 SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1962), 83(11), 1208-11
 CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387

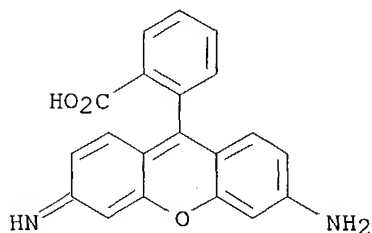
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Ultraviolet and visible spectra of Rhodamine B (I) at various pH were recorded. In the visible region, absorptions at 556 and 520 mμ, corresponding to I.H⁺ and (I⁺)₂ or (I.HCl)₂, decrease with increasing acid concentration and a new absorption at 494 mμ, corresponding to I.H₂²⁺, arises in > 1.5N acid. I.H⁺ spp. are maximum at pH 3-6, and (I⁺)₂ or (I.HCl)₂ at pH 6. With base added, I⁺ formed from I.H⁺ is highest at 0.1N, whereas (I⁺)₂ increases with increasing base concentration. In the ultraviolet region, absorptions appear at 228, 257, .apprx.285, and .apprx.355 mμ, in addition to that at 257 mμ corresponding to I.H₃³⁺. Absorption at 228 mμ appears at every acid concentration, that at 257 mμ at low acid concentration, and those at 285 and 355 mμ in >1.5N acid. The absorption intensity of the 228-mμ band increases sharply with acid concentration; that of the 355-mμ band increases gradually. Absorptions at 230, 258, and 354 mμ are independent of pH. The intensity of the 258-mμ band increases above pH 4 but that at 354 mμ is almost constant above pH 4. The effect of base concentration is in the same direction as with the acid. Absorption at .apprx.230 mμ shifts to longer wavelength by .apprx.5 mμ in basic solution; that at 354 mμ does not shift. Spectra of several xanthene pigments and aromatic amines were measured and assignment of the bands attempted. Absorption at .apprx.258 mμ is attributed to the tertiary amino group and that at 354 mμ, to the xanthene nucleus. I.H₂²⁺ absorbs at 280 and at 494 mμ.

IT 98655-71-1, Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride
 (spectrum of)

RN 98655-71-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride (7CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

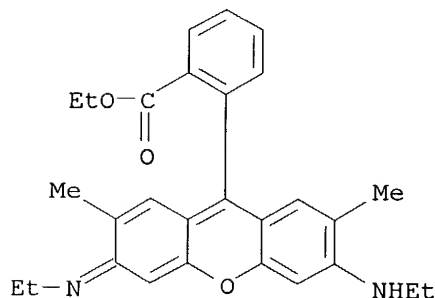


● x HCl

L4 ANSWER 62 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:451410 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:51410
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:9315d-g
 TITLE: Fluorimetric determination of rhenium in ores with Rhodamine 6Zh
 AUTHOR(S): Ivankova, A. I.; Shcherbov, D. P.

SOURCE: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (1963), 29(7), 787-9
 CODEN: ZVDLAU; ISSN: 0321-4265
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

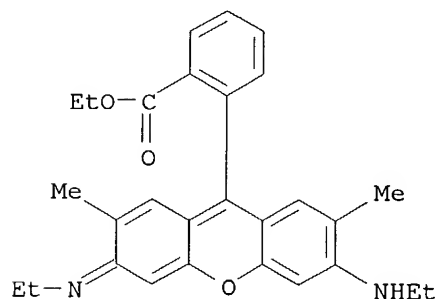
- AB The absorption, excitation, and luminescence spectra of the complex of Re with Rhodamine 6Zh (I) were studied. The maximum of absorption and excitation are found at 530-5 mμ, and the maximum of irradiation at 555-60 mμ. The greatest luminescence intensity is observed at 0.5-1.5N H2SO4; in this interval the fluorescence brightness changes only slightly with a variation of the concentration of acid. Under these conditions, 30 γ Re in 25 ml. of the aqueous phase are determined from calibration curves. The luminescence of Hg is 0.01 that of Re. CrO4-- , MnO4- , and WO4-- pass to a certain degree into the extract, but without fluorescence, and they weaken the fluorescence of Re; up to 100 γ Hg, CrO4-- and MnO4- and 150-200 γ WO4-- are permissible. The remaining elements up to 1 mg. do not show any effect. Sb and U (5-10 mg.) increase the fluorescence of 5 γ Re by 30-40%; ≤25-30 mg. Mo does not interfere; the halides form with some elements (Ga, Fe, In, Au, Tl, etc.) complexes which, like Re, react with I. Mix the ore with 3 g. MgO and 0.1 g. KMnO4 in a porcelain crucible, place the crucible in a cold furnace, heat to 650-700°, and keep at that temperature for 2 hr.; leach with H2O, boil 5-10 min., filter into a 100-ml. volumetric flask containing 10 ml. 10N H2SO4, fill to the mark, and mix; transfer 25 ml. to a separatory funnel, add 1 ml. 0.1% I, mix, add 6 ml. C6H6, and extract 30 sec.; decant into a dry test tube, measure on a fluorimeter, and compare with standards carried through the whole analysis starting from caking. For Re = 0.0002-0.005, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.001-0.020, 0.002-0.060, and 0.005-0.120%, weigh 2.0, 1.0, 0.5, 0.2, and 0.1 of ore, resp. 15 references.
- IT 3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester
 (in Re determination)
- RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS
- CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 63 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:451409 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:51409
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:9315c-d
 TITLE: Estimation of small amounts of gallium
 AUTHOR(S): Klein, Petr; Skrivanek, Vaclav
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Ore Res., Prague
 SOURCE: Chemicky Prumysl (1963), 13(5), 250-1
 CODEN: CHPUA4; ISSN: 0009-2789
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

10/607,373

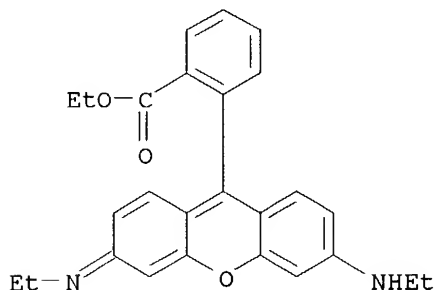
- AB Jankovsky's method (CA 53, 12942g) for the determination of Ga in ores was adapted for ores containing Sb, Sn, Cu, and Pb. Decompose 1 g. of powdered sample with 10 cc. aqua regia, add 2 cc. 1:1 H₂SO₄, evaporate to SO₃ fumes, dilute with H₂O, and evaporate again. Dissolve the residue in 1:1 HCl and filter. To the filtrate add 5 cc. 1:1 H₂SO₄ and dilute to 200 cc. with H₂O. Boil and precipitate with H₂S. After 10 min. dilute to a double volume with H₂O, and continue the precipitation with H₂S to complete coagulation. Filter, evaporate the filtrate to SO₃ fumes, dissolve in 1:1 HCl, and dilute with the acid in a volumetric flask. Transfer a 5-cc. aliquot into a separatory funnel, add 0.5 cc. HCl and 0.5 cc. 15% TiCl₂, and shake for 5 min. Then add 2 cc. 2% malachite green in HCl, 5 cc. C₆H₆, and shake for 2 min. Determine Ga photometrically in the organic phase.
- IT 3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester
(in Re determination)
- RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS
- CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- L4 ANSWER 64 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:437313 CAPLUS
- DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:37313
- ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:6752b-c
- TITLE: Food additives and mutagenic action. VII. The mutagenic action of xanthene dyes on Escherichia coli
- AUTHOR(S): Lueck, H.; Wallnoefer, P.; Bach, Helmgard
- CORPORATE SOURCE: Deut. Forschungsanstalt Lebensmittelchemie, Munich, Germany
- SOURCE: Pathologia et Microbiologia (1963), 26, 206-24
CODEN: PAMIAD; ISSN: 0031-2959
- DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
- LANGUAGE: German
- AB cf. CA 54, 16681b. Strains of E. coli that responded to known mutagenic agents were used to test the back mutation of amino acid auxotrophic and streptomycin strains. Of 10 xanthene derivs., erythrosine (I), eosin, eosin BNX, and xanthene had a significant mutagenic action on several amino acid auxotrophic strains. One% I and 0.5% rhodamine increased the mutation rate of streptomycin-dependent E. coli.
- IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
(mutagenic effect of, on Escherichia coli)

10/607,373

RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

L4 ANSWER 65 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:440555 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:40555

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:8087a-b

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance (E.P.R.) spectra of organic dyes

AUTHOR(S): Kholmogorov, V. E.; Glebovskii, D. N.

SOURCE: Optika i Spektroskopiya (1962), 12, 728-32

CODEN: OPSPAM; ISSN: 0030-4034

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

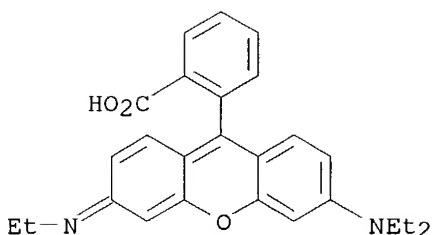
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The E.P.R. spectra (obtained in air at 20°; under 10-4 mm. pressure at 20° and at 75-100°) of phthalocyanine, Fe⁺⁺⁺, Co⁺⁺, Cu⁺⁺, Ni⁺⁺, 2Na⁺, 2K⁺, Ag⁺⁺, Be⁺⁺, Mg⁺⁺, Zn⁺⁺, Cd⁺⁺, Al⁺⁺⁺, Sn⁺⁺, Pt⁺⁺, and Ce⁺⁺⁺ phthalocyanines, methyl violet, crystal violet, Rhodamine B, Rhodamine G, malachite green, fuchsin, aurin (rosolic acid), auramine, and of 13 cyanine dyes showed that a narrow band (g = 2.003) characteristic of these dyes could not be related to the structure of the dye mol., but is related to the presence of an unshared pair of electrons in the admixt.

IT 102219-01-2, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride
(magnetic resonance absorption of)

RN 102219-01-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● x HCl

L4 ANSWER 66 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:423664 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:23664

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:4802b-g

TITLE: Solvent-soluble salts of cationic dyes

INVENTOR(S): Haddock, Norman Hulton; MacDonald, Eric; Mirza, Rafat; Plant, Donald A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

SOURCE: 10 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 882837		19611122	GB	19590610

AB Solvent dyes useful in high speed rotogravure printing, and in the coloration of soaps, waxes, polishes, candles, varnishes, lacquers, plastic materials, petroleum fuels, wood stains, and carbon papers, are salts of cationic dyes with carboxylic acids of the formula $RxC_6H_5-xOCH_2CO_2H$, where R is an alkyl group and x is 1 or 2. Thus, (2,4-di-tert-amylphenoxy)acetic acid (I) 29, dissolved in a solution of Waxoline Yellow O (C.I. 41000B) (II) 26.7 in C₆H₆ 200 parts with stirring at 20-40°, the solution filtered, evaporated to dryness, and the solid residue ground, gave a yellow powder, soluble in acetone, PhMe, EtOH, and kerosene. Similarly, (dye, acid, color given): Rhodamine B Base (C.I. 45170B), I, red; Waxoline Victoria Blue B (C.I. 44045B), I, blue; Waxoline Nigrosine N (C.I. 50415B), (p-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid (III), black; Waxoline Induline 2B (C.I. 50400), III, black; a mixture of Cu bis- and tris(diethylaminomethyl)phthalocyanine, I, blue. A hot solution of I 14 in H₂O 350 parts with sufficient NH₄OH to dissolve the acid was added rapidly to a hot solution of Rhodamine 6GB (C.I. 45160) 16 in H₂O 500 parts with stirring, NaCl 40 parts added, the aqueous liquor decanted, and the tarry product, which solidified on cooling, was powdered and dried at 45° to give a red powder. Finely powdered Victoria Pure Blue BON (C.I. 44045) 3.88 parts added with stirring during 1 hr. to H₂O 100 and AcOH 0.2 part at 75-80°, the solution cooled to 50°, C₆H₆ 90 parts added, the mixture heated to 75-80° with stirring, a solution of NaOH 0.65 in H₂O 5 parts added, stirring continued 2.5 hrs., the C₆H₆ layer separated, washed twice with cold H₂O 100 and mixed with a solution of I 2.25 in C₆H₆ 10 parts, and the C₆H₆ solution evaporated to dryness gave a blue powder. To a solution of chrysoidine (C.I. 11270) 4.97 in H₂O 100 parts, was added at 20° a suspension of the NH₄ salt of I (IV) (obtained by warming I 5.84, H₂O 150,

and 2N NH₄OH 10 parts until a solution was obtained, and cooling to 20°) the mixture stirred at 20° for 3 hrs., filtered, washed, and dried to give an orange-red powder. To a stirred suspension of chrysoidine 2.59, H₂O 400, and N HCl 5 parts, prepared at 60° and cooled to 20°, was added a suspension of I 1.46, H₂O 60, and 2N NH₄OH 2.5 parts at 20°, the mixture stirred 16 hrs., and a red powder obtained. Similarly, (dye, acid, and color given): II, IV, yellow; Safranin TN (C.I. 50240), IV, red-brown; Waxoline Orange A (C.I. 46005B), IV, orange; Lithofor Brown A (C.I. 11285), IV, red-brown; 1-methyl-amino-4-β-pyridinioethylaminoanthraquinone chloride, IV, violet, m. 106°, decompose 130°.

IT 99061-51-5, Acetic acid, (2,4-di-tert-pentylphenoxy)-, compound with o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]benzoic acid Et ester

(preparation of)

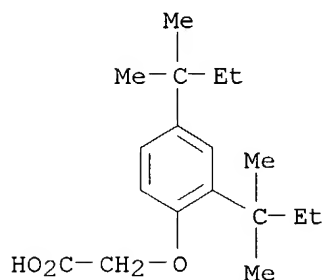
RN 99061-51-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, compd. with (2,4-di-tert-pentylphenoxy)acetic acid (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 13402-96-5

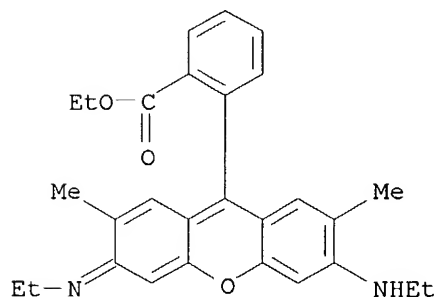
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CM 2

CRN 3373-01-1

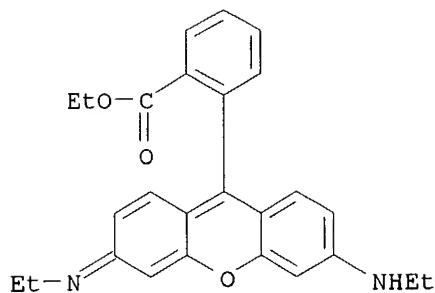
CMF C28 H30 N2 O3



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:81060
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:15853g-i,15854a-b
 TITLE: Fluorochrome adsorption studies on decomposing plant residues. II. Adsorption studies
 AUTHOR(S): Pauli, F. W.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Agr. Res. Inst., Potchefstroom, Transvaal
 SOURCE: Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap (1961), 4, 281-92
 CODEN: SAJAA7; ISSN: 0585-8860

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

- AB cf. CA 56, 1848a, 8837b. Rate of adsorption, rate of desorption, and fluorescence microscopic tests were carried out on humic acids, lignins, finely ground corn cobs, and blue gum (*Eucalyptus regnans*), the latter 2 at various stages of decomposition. Only three fluorochromes, Blankophor R Extra selected from 10 acid (anodic) fluorochromes and acriflavine and Rhodamine GD Extra selected from 16 basic (cathodic) fluorochromes were found to be suitable for the studies requiring the dyestuff to be water soluble and the fluorescence in solution to be pH-independent. For the adsorption studies, 100 mg. of sample were treated with 50 ml. of solns. of the fluorochromes at concns. of about 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} , except for humic acids of high adsorption capacity in which case the amount of sample was reduced to 20 mg. The dye bath was adjusted to a pH of 2.8-3.0 to obtain clear supernatant fluid after centrifugation. Strongly decomposed maize cob covered with humic compds. attract dye mols. very rapidly and in much larger quantities than do undecomposed particles. The relatively greater adsorption capacity of the humic acid fraction compared to that of the nonhumic fraction was demonstrated by separation of these fractions from partly decomposed samples. Lignins, brown colloidal powders insol. in alkaline solution, lack hydrophilic groups and show a small slow uptake of the fluorochromes in contrast to the behavior of colloidal humic acids. The dye can be removed almost completely by washing when adsorbed on decomposed maize cob particles with H₂O or 50% dimethylformamide but only to a small extent from the partly decomposed particles. No dye is removed from lignin with distilled H₂O unless the surface tension is reduced by the addition of a solvent, such as alc. or acetone. The microscopic studies illustrated by 2 color plates indicate a sharp and abrupt change from the original and unattacked parent material to the amorphous substances with new properties. The biosynthesized and resynthesized humic compds. are characterized by the exhibition of strong attractive forces and represent a remarkable adsorption complex in the soil.
- IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
 (adsorption by organic matter)
- RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS
- CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● x HCl

L4 ANSWER 68 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:4324 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:4324

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:830a-d

TITLE: Dye clearance and eccrine sweat secretion in human skin

AUTHOR(S): Hurley, Harry J.; Witkowski, Joseph

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia, PA

SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1961), 36, 259-72

CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

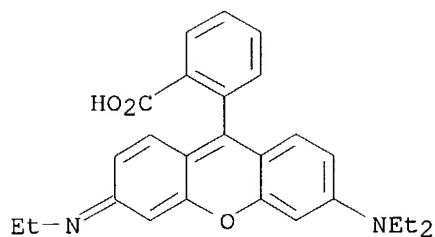
AB A total of 44 dyes of low toxicity were given locally or by parenteral injection to 57 adult male subjects. The H₂O-soluble dyes, notably the quinoneimine group, appeared in the secretion of the sweat glands. No chemical configuration was common to all the excretable dyes. Methylene blue and fluorescein proved to be the most valuable for the study of sweat gland physiology. A lower concentration of dye was found in the sweat when the rate of sweating was increased. Injection of cholinergic drugs into the test area induced readily visible excretion of methylene blue by the eccrine sweat glands; this dye was not excreted by the apocrine glands. A 1:1000 solution of physostigmine was especially effective, and the dye always appeared in the oxidized form. No significant effect upon the excretion of the dye resulted from changes in the tissue concentration of electrolytes or in the pH of the dye solution. Exptl. induced anhydrosis or miliaria inhibited excretion of sweat stained with methylene blue. Fluorescent dyes did not appear in the sweat until there was a visible collection of the dye at the site of cholinergic stimulation; apparently sweat is derived from extracellular fluids, not directly from the blood.

IT 102219-01-2, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride
(sweat gland secretion of)

RN 102219-01-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/607,373



●x HCl

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:11:30 ON 02 SEP 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:11:45 ON 02 SEP 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 3 S L1

L3 94 S L1 FULL

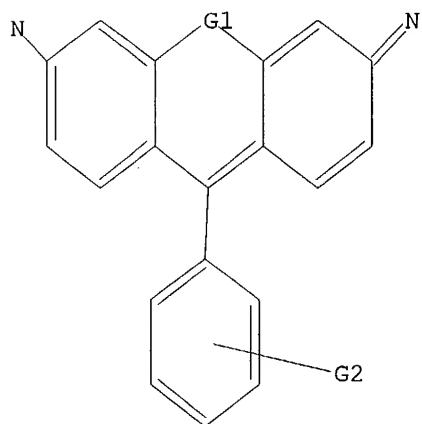
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:12:44 ON 02 SEP 2004

L4 68 S L3

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



G1 C, O, S, N

G2 S, [C1]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=>

Day : Thursday

Date: 9/2/2004

Time: 13:31:33

PALM INTRANET

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = BANNING

First Name = JEFFERY

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 50
<u>10854581</u>	Not Issued	020	05/25/2004	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10691255</u>	Not Issued	020	10/22/2003	PROCESS FOR PREPARING TETRA-AMIDE COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10607382</u>	Not Issued	030	06/26/2003	COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10607373</u>	Not Issued	030	06/26/2003	COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<i>che</i> <u>10606705</u>	Not Issued	094	06/26/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS CONTAINING COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<i>che</i> <u>10606631</u>	Not Issued	094	06/26/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS CONTAINING COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10606099</u>	Not Issued	094	06/25/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS CONTAINING BRANCHED TRIAMIDES	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10422897</u>	<u>6790267</u>	150	04/24/2003	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10422895</u>	Not Issued	030	04/24/2003	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10422755</u>	Not Issued	041	04/24/2003	COLORANT PRECURSOR COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10422742</u>	<u>6764541</u>	150	04/24/2003	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10369981</u>	Not Issued	030	02/20/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS WITH ISOCYANATE-DERIVED ANTIOXIDANTS AND UV STABILIZERS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10260379</u>	Not Issued	041	09/27/2002	METHODS FOR MAKING COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.

<u>10260376</u>	Not Issued	094	09/27/2002	PHASE CHANGE INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>10260146</u>	Not Issued	041	09/27/2002	COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09939003</u>	<u>6437155</u>	150	08/24/2001	ANTHRAQUINONE COLORANTS FOR INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09699468</u>	Not Issued	161	10/31/2000	URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS FOR USE IN A PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09512896</u>	<u>6447591</u>	150	02/25/2000	ANTHRAQUINONE COLORANTS FOR INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09416208</u>	<u>6350305</u>	150	10/08/1999	SELECTED POLYMERIC FURANONE MAGENTA COLORANTS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09354237</u>	<u>6174937</u>	150	07/16/1999	COMPOSITION OF MATTER, A PHASE CHANGE INK, AND A METHOD OF REDUCING A COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION OF A PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09250128</u>	<u>6322624</u>	150	02/12/1999	PHASE CHANGE INK CARRIER COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING POLYANHYDRIDE/AMINE ADDUCTS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09240049</u>	<u>6048925</u>	150	01/29/1999	URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS FOR USE IN A PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09235899</u>	<u>6039794</u>	150	01/22/1999	ANTHRAQUINONE COLORANTS FOR PHASE CHANGE INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09188010</u>	Not Issued	161	11/06/1998	SELECTED POLYMERIC FURANONE MAGENTA COLORANTS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09023851</u>	<u>6028138</u>	150	02/13/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS, A POLYETHYLENE WAX AND TOUGHENING AGENT	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09023816</u>	<u>6015847</u>	150	02/13/1998	MAGENTA PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION CONTAINING ORGANIC SULFONIC ACID	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09023366</u>	<u>6018005</u>	150	02/13/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK	BANNING,

				FORMULATION USING URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS AND A POLYETHYLENE WAX	JEFFERY H.
<u>09021599</u>	<u>6180692</u>	150	02/10/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION WITH ORGANOLEPTIC MASKANT ADDITIVE	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>09013410</u>	<u>5994453</u>	150	01/26/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION CONTAINING A COMBINATION OF A URETHANE RESIN, A MIXED URETHANE/UREA RESIN, A MONO-AMIDE AND A POLYETHYLENE WAX	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08907805</u>	<u>5919839</u>	150	08/08/1997	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING AN ISOCYANATE-DERIVED WAX AND A CLEAR INK CARRIER BASE	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08678386</u>	<u>5783658</u>	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING A URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESIN AND A URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED WAX	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08672816</u>	<u>5782966</u>	150	06/28/1996	ISOCYANATE-DERIVED MATERIALS FOR USE IN PHASE CHANGE INK JET INKS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08672815</u>	<u>5830942</u>	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING A URETHANE AND URETHANE/UREA ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08672617</u>	<u>5780528</u>	150	06/28/1996	ISOCYANATE-DERIVED COLORED RESINS FOR USE IN PHASE CHANGE INK JET INKS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08672609</u>	<u>5750604</u>	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING A URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESIN	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08671998</u>	<u>5827918</u>	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING UREA AND URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.

<u>08659089</u>	<u>5756561</u>	150	06/04/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A GRAFT-POLYMERIZED DYE	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08650597</u>	<u>5661197</u>	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A POLYMER-ENCAPSULATED COLORANT DERIVED FROM MONOMER CONTAINING DISSOLVED COLORANT	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08650596</u>	<u>5852073</u>	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A POLYMER-ENCAPSULATED COLORANT OBTAINED BY POLYMERIZING MONOMER IN THE PRESENCE OF SOLID COLORANT PARTICLES	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08650593</u>	<u>5900445</u>	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A POLYMER DYE OBTAINED FROM ETHYLENIC MONOMERS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08650592</u>	<u>5852072</u>	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A WATERBORNE POLYURETHANE UREA	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08547068</u>	Not Issued	163	10/23/1995	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08543966</u>	<u>5700851</u>	150	10/17/1995	INK-JET INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A COLORED POLYURETHANE DISPERSION	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08518671</u>	<u>5637638</u>	150	08/24/1995	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A WATERBORNE POLYURETHANE-UREA DERIVED FROM AN AROMATIC AMINE DYE MONOMER AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08464049</u>	Not Issued	163	06/05/1995	WATERBORNE POLYMER DYE	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08361109</u>	Not Issued	166	12/21/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08360415</u>	Not Issued	166	12/21/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>08359876</u>	Not Issued	166	12/20/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT	BANNING, JEFFERY H.

				CONTAINING SAME	
<u>08359568</u>	Not Issued	166	12/20/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENTS CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08357601</u>	Not Issued	166	12/16/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.

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